

Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

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Gabon

Government Lifts State of Alert, Curfew

AB0804212294 Paris AFP in French 1935 GMT
8 Apr 94

[Text] Libreville, 8 Apr (AFP)—The state of alert and the curfew that has been in force almost constantly for four months in Gabon were lifted this evening, government spokesman Paulette Missambo announced after a meeting of the Council of Ministers.

"After a report by Defense Minister General Idriss Ngari to the Council of Ministers on the calm prevailing in the country, the council decided to lift this emergency regulation as of today," Mrs. Missambo added in a statement to the media at the end of the first session of the new Gabonese Government formed on 25 March.

The state of alert, "an emergency decree restricting public liberties" that bans demonstrations and provides for the imposition of a curfew, was decreed on 9 December 1993 following disturbances in Libreville after the reelection of President Omar Bongo was announced.

The head of state's victory in the first round of the country's first multiparty presidential election was challenged by the opposition, which claimed it had been won by one of their leaders, Father Paul Mba Abessole, chairman of the National Lumberjacks Rally (RNB).

Lifted on 13 February, the state of alert was reimposed a week later as a general strike called for by a confederation of labor unions close to the opposition resulted in fresh violence in Libreville. Many densely populated districts of the capital were affected by the disturbances, which lasted four days. According to official figures, nine people, including two soldiers, were killed in the violence.

The government blamed Father Mba Abessole and his party for the unrest, but the charges were rejected by the opposition. The RNB's radio in Libreville was destroyed "in retaliation," according to the authorities, by the security forces who also attacked the opposition leader's residence.

In response to the violence, the main opposition leaders, grouped within the High Council of Resistance, called for the opening of "true talks" with the government, while laying down a series of conditions, including the lifting of the state of alert.

Rwanda

RPF Enters Kigali as Heavy Fighting Continues

Clashes in Capital Described

LD1104153694 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 11 Apr 94

[Telephone interview with correspondent Christophe Boisbouvier in Kigali by Donaig Ledu in Paris—live]

[Text] [Ledu] What is the situation like this morning as far as the military side of things is concerned?

[Boisbouvier] There is still no cease-fire in the country. General Dallaire, the Canadian officer in charge of the UN forces in Rwanda, is doing his best. He moves to and fro between the Kigali government and the rebels in their Mulindi headquarters, in the north of the country.

For the time being, the two sides have been unable to reach any agreement. On one side, the government is demanding a cease-fire throughout the country. On the other, the RPF [Rwandan Patriotic Front] only wants a cease-fire in the capital, Kigali. As a result, fighting is continuing. I can hear it, everyone can hear it in Kigali. For instance, around noon, still in that famous zone between the town and the airport where 600 RPF rebels have been surrounded for several days, they seem to be trying to gain some ground and thus be able to try and make a sortie. This is why we had fighting last night in an area close to their previous headquarters. Less than one hour ago, there was more violent fighting close to the building of the former parliament. A lot of smoke came up, probably from a petrol tank hit by a shell. There is shooting with light armored cars and mortars. This is serious fighting as you can see.

As for the north of the country, it is very difficult to know what is happening there because there are few eye-witnesses. We do not know whether the rebels are still marching. What we know is that they are not close to the capital. The interim government said that the progress of the rebels has been stopped on the three northern fronts, that is to say in front of Ruhengeri, Byumba, and in the Moutara region. Independent sources, including colleagues who were on the scene 48 hours ago, have confirmed that on Saturday [9 April] the rebels were surprised by the regular army's ability to resist thanks to its artillery. They were believed to be disorganized and, as a result, unable to take Byumba. May I remind you that this took place the day before yesterday; things may now have changed. Everything is happening very quickly. The country is small, Byumba is only 80 km from the capital.

[Ledu] Christophe, you were out in the streets of Kigali this morning. What did you see?

[Boisbouvier] There are no vehicles except those of the French and UN soldiers and a few diplomatic cars. People are still hiding inside their homes. There are still some corpses in the streets, including in the working-class districts. Every now and then, you pass small groups of machete-toting people who look quite nervous.

RPF Says Killers Fleeing Kigali

EA1104160294 (Clandestine) Radio Muhabura in Kinyarwanda to Rwanda 1330 GMT 11 Apr 94

[Text] Rwandans: As we have been telling you over the last few days, as some of you have indeed witnessed, the small group [words indistinct] killings starting from

Kigali town. Many people have died and continue to die after this small group decided to liquidate the Tutsis and everyone else who does not agree with the ideas of the Republican National Movement for Democracy and Development and the Coalition for the Defense of the Republic.

The small group of killers, as usual, believed that they would go on killing innocent people while citizens just stood by. The killers then came to realize that the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF], some government troops, and other Rwandans who do not want their country [word indistinct] had decided to resist. Some members of the small group among the Presidential Guard, Interahamwe and Impuzamugambi [pro-Habyarimana militias] have started fleeing after realizing that Rwandans were going to [words indistinct]. They are fleeing through Butare and Cyangugu.

Citizens, especially in Butare and Cyangugu areas and elsewhere [word indistinct], must unite to protect yourselves and fight the killers. The RPF combatants are on the outskirts of Kigali town and are determined to rout the small group. That should be the aim of all citizens.

We again thank government troops who have dissociated themselves from the Presidential Guards, thereby (?making it easier) to fight the latter. We also thank all Rwandans who have now identified their country's enemy and are joining hands with the RPF in Rwanda. We call on you to persevere on this course and hope that those who have not yet joined will do so soon. The RPF is with you. Continue to help one another to protect our country.

Fighting at City Center and Airport

EA1104161594 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 1400 GMT 11 Apr 94

[Text] Latest reports from Rwanda say fighting has continued in the capital, Kigali, where thousands of people have been killed since President Juvenal Habyarimana of Rwanda and Cyprien Ntaryamira of Burundi were killed in a plane crash last Wednesday [6 April]. Fighting is reported to be going on in the city center and around the airport.

The rebel Rwandan Patriotic Front based in the north of the country is reported to have confirmed that its fighters have reached the outskirts of Kigali. It said that the main objective is to fight the Presidential Guard, who are reported to be killing civilians, especially Tutsis.

Meanwhile, efforts to evacuate foreigners are continuing. Among those who have left Kigali are Asians, who have gone to Burundi and Kenya.

RPF Forces 'Closing In'

LD1204101294 Paris Radio France International in French 0900 GMT 12 Apr 94

[Excerpts] Some 700 people have arrived in Paris from Kigali. [passage omitted]

According to Jean Helene, our correspondent in Kigali, some units of the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] seem to have reached the center of Kigali:

[Begin Helene recording] We can now hear gunfire in various parts of the town, and this is a new development. The RPF is certainly closing in on the town. [passage omitted]

The evacuation center that was controlled by the French is now being taken over by the Belgians. The French soldiers are withdrawing to the airport. The Belgians still have nationals in the country, and they will take care of the last evacuations.

Shooting Heavy in South of City

AB1204105094 Paris AFP in English 1019 GMT 12 Apr 94

[Text] Kigali, April 12 (AFP)—There was heavy shooting Tuesday [12 April] morning in the Rwandan capital Kigali as rebel forces neared the capital, and departing French troops handed over the evacuation of foreigners to Belgium. The shooting was concentrated in the southern Gikondo area, according to Captain Eric Millet of the French Third Parachute Regiment. The shooting, now coming from the north, had earlier come in the east of the city where the rebel Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF) had a battalion of 600 men. "It is hard to tell if the forces shooting from the north are RPF reinforcements (advancing) from the position they held two days ago 15 kilometres (nine miles) away, or if the rebels in the east have repositioned themselves," Millet added.

On Tuesday the French Embassy had completely closed down, adding to the sense of panic among Rwandans trying to escape the fighting. The troops, sent to help the now completed evacuation of French nationals, said they would leave as soon as control over the city's remaining foreign population had been handed over to Belgian forces.

More than 1,000 people have been evacuated from Kigali by air to date, the French troops said. The remaining foreign nationals, waiting at the French school, were to be brought to the airport in a convoy. A group of about 50 Rwandans who had sought refuge in the French embassy were brought to the airport Tuesday morning in a convoy of trucks. Their breakfast plates were still lying on the tables of the deserted embassy, whose doors had been left open.

"Everyone has left," confirmed the branch chief of Kigali's International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Philippe Gaillard, who had placed sand bags around the ICRC offices in preparation for the fighting to come.

RPF Said Delaying Kigali Attack

*BR1204115294 Brussels Radio 1 Network in Dutch
1100 GMT 12 Apr 94*

[Interview with James Ruego, RPF representative in Brussels, by correspondent Linda Dewin; place not given—recorded, in French with superimposed translation into Dutch]

[Text] [Announcer] How close are the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] rebels to Kigali? Linda Dewin put this question to the RPF representative in Brussels, James Ruego.

[Ruego] The Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] is 2 km from the capital. There is information of two battalions of 4,000 soldiers each.

[Dewin] Why are you not attacking?

[Ruego] Foreigners are still being evacuated, and the RPF promised that it would allow them to leave and to be evacuated.

[Dewin] Is that not risky? Can the RPF continue waiting?

[Ruego] We want the evacuation to be finished. I have heard, and this is very encouraging, that all foreigners might be gone from here within the next 24 hours.

RPF 'Suspicious' of French Troops

AB1204121094 Paris AFP in English 1202 GMT 12 Apr 94

[Text] Kampala, 12 Apr (AFP)—Rwandan rebels Tuesday [12 April] said their forces had entered the capital, Kigali, and were about to join a battalion of 600 fellow fighters surrounded by government troops in the city. "Our forces are now within eyeshot of the place where our 600-strong unit is," said Christine Umutoni, spokeswoman for the Rwanda Patriotic Front (RPF) office in Uganda.

She told AFP that RPF forces were not in a hurry to take Kigali and would move slowly to avoid massive destruction of the city. Many government troops were deserting and joining rebel forces, she claimed. Umutoni said RPF was "suspicious" of the French soldiers who had gone to Kigali to help evacuate foreigners. "They are showing signs of wanting to stay around and help this murderous regime," Umutoni said.

Some 500 French soldiers flew into Kigali over the weekend to ensure the safe evacuation of the 600-odd French citizens in Rwanda. Umutoni complained the French troops were not leaving although the rescue mission had been completed.

Reports from Kigali said the interim government left the Kigali hotel where it had taken up residence for an unknown destination as shooting intensified in several areas around the city.

Conflict Reportedly Spreading to Zaire Border

LD1104173194 Brussels La Une Radio Network in French 1600 GMT 11 Apr 94

[Text] If a Rwandan human rights organization in Brussels is to be believed, the killing of members of the opposition and looting spread today to the southwest of the country, in particular to the Cyangugu region, which is a town on the border with Zaire.

As for Zaire, the ambassador of Zaire in Brussels says that calm reigns throughout the whole country, especially in Goma, another border town, this time on Lake Kivu near the Rwandan town of Gisenyi. Nearly 1,000 refugees have poured into the town in the last few days, including 900 expatriates. These refugees are regarded as guests by the Zairean Government, the ambassador says.

Government Leaves Kigali for 'Unknown Destination'

AB1204101594 Paris AFP in French 0952 GMT 12 Apr 94

[Text] Kigali, 12 Apr (AFP)—Rwanda's interim government this morning left the Hotel de Kigali, where it had taken up residence, for an unknown destination, thereby causing panic in the city. Shooting intensified in various districts by midday leading to speculations that rebel Rwandan Patriotic Front reinforcements from the north may have joined those already in the capital. However, there is no reliable information about the exact location of the front.

UN Spokesman on Efforts To Broker Cease-Fire

*AB1104211394 London BBC World Service in English
1830 GMT 11 Apr 94*

[From "Focus on Africa" program]

[Excerpts] Fighting has continued in Rwanda today, five days after clashes first broke out in the wake of the plane crash which killed President Habyarimana. A force of RPF [Rwandan Patriotic Front] fighters has been advancing on the capital and fighting has also been reported between the RPF and government troops in some northern districts. [passage omitted]

UNAMIR, the UN Assistance Mission in Rwanda, has clearly had little success in brokering a cease-fire between the RPF and the government. Both the Presidential Guard and the gendarmes have been involved in clashes with the rebels. And today the United Nations began to withdraw some of its military police from the country. On the line to Kigali, Robin White asked UN spokesman (Mokhtar Guei) what they have been doing to bring about a cease-fire today.

[[Guei]] Well, indeed over the past five days, we have been trying to bring the two parties together to agree to a cease-fire. Our efforts are continuing, not very successful,

but we have not given up any hope to bring them back to relaunch the stalled peace process.

[White] Why is it you cannot stop the fighting in the capital?

[(Guei)] Well, our mandate is not to impose the peace. We are here to assist. It is up to the parties to stop the fighting.

[White] How much fighting is actually going on in the capital today?

[(Guei)] Well, as all the other days, very intermittent. Sometimes very, very intense and sometimes very light. All types of arms, we understand, are being used: light machine guns, shellings, mortars, [words indistinct].

[White] Are you yourself beginning to get frightened?

[(Guei)] I have no comment on that.

Kambanda: Government Ready To Respect Accords

AB1204084594 Paris AFP in English 0808 GMT 12 Apr 94

[By Annie Thomas]

[Excerpts] Kigali, 12 Apr (AFP)—Rwanda's interim prime minister said his government was ready to comply with eight-month-old peace accords to end the ethnic warfare in the country provided there was no "cheating." "We see no reason to start negotiations from scratch," despite the fighting between government forces and rebels from the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF), Prime Minister Jean Kambanda told AFP late Monday [11 April]. "We want a truce that would allow us to open overall negotiations on a ceasefire, then political negotiations," he said.

The RPF has refused to recognize the interim government which it says has only members opposed to the rebels. Rebel reinforcements Monday were reported to have advanced to the outskirts of the city amid fresh fighting in the capital as UN commanders tried to secure a truce between the two sides.

Kambanda said he saw no problem with provisions in the peace accord signed last August in Arusha, Tanzania, that gave the RPF five ministers and 11 deputies, saying he felt divisions among political parties and "individual initiatives" of certain leaders had prevented implementation of the accord. [passage omitted]

Kambanda, a member of the main opposition group the Democratic Republican Movement, said certain political leaders, including ministers, had "tried to keep out members of their own parties in favor of the RPF" in talks on the transition government. "People's frustrations built up, and exploded in the rage triggered by the death of the head of state," he said.

Kambanda said one of the obstacles to a truce to end the latest bloodletting was the RPF's demand to negotiate directly with the Army and not with the interim government.

The interim government, most of whose members are staying in a hotel in the capital Kigali, also has "questions" about how the 600 RPF troops who arrived in Kigali obtained heavy weapons, he said. Kambanda said they were only to be armed under treaty provisions with light weapons for their mission to ensure protection of RPF leaders in the capital. One member of the government said the RPF Monday destroyed an Army tank "with a rocket they were not supposed to have."

Some Hutu politicians have viewed Belgium as pro-Tutsi, but Kambanda has refused to join in their accusations that the UN Assistance Mission in Rwanda—which includes Ghanaians and Bangladeshi troops along with the Belgians—did not correctly monitor RPF troops or that Belgium supplied the rebels with arms. [passage omitted]

Kambanda would not confirm reports that Habyarimana's plane was shot down, but he said he had "just learned" that Rwandan Army troops prevented UN soldiers from examining the plane and he would "negotiate with the Army to resolve this problem."

RPF Calls Foreign Reports of Cease-Fire 'Unfounded'

EA 1104210094 (Clandestine) Radio Muhabura in Kinyarwanda to Rwanda 1730 GMT 11 Apr 94

[Text] Recent foreign media broadcasts referring to a cease-fire agreement between the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] and the government are unfounded. The RPF cannot sign an agreement with a government it does not recognize.

The so-called government is null and void politically and legally. The clique calling itself a coalition of parties which were part of the previous government actively comprises individuals jointly motivated by a desire to divide Rwandans. The government comprises the small group of people who fought the Arusha agreement and did everything possible to ensure it was scrapped.

The RPF cannot hold talks with the clique, which does not recognize the Arusha agreements. As far as the RPF is concerned, there is no government in Rwanda. It does not even recognize the man who calls himself president of the Republic after being installed unlawfully. He has said himself that he was installed as president under Article 42 of the Constitution of 10 February 1991. He says so himself. However, he well knows that the article is no longer valid. The president of the Republic had been sworn in under the peace agreement and was to have been replaced in accordance with the same agreement. The agreement stipulates that the president of the Republic is to be replaced by the president of the transitional broad-based National Assembly. Theodore

Sindikubago is only president of the National Development Council [CND], which is now irrelevant. His government cannot hold talks with the RPF. It is not a government of Rwandans but a clique with Coalition for the Defense of the Republic [CDR] ideas which conflict with the Arusha agreements. It is a government that has not been recognized by a single foreign country. Even international radios call it the CDR.

[Words indistinct] the United Nations has not recognized it. The so-called government cannot hold talks with the RPF, because it has exterminated the government of Mrs. Agathe Uwilingiyimana.

A close look shows that the government is made up of a clique which usurped power by shedding blood. What it did is no different from a coup d'etat. It has been said on several occasions that the clique wanted to replace the government with another which would oppose the RPF. To install such a government they first had to kill all their opponents in the government, which they did.

What also exposes their plan was killing Felicien Ntango, who was to have become president of the broad-based National Assembly and would therefore have replaced the president of the Republic. They made it even clearer with the death of Joseph Kavaruganda, the president of the Constitutional Court, who was empowered to swear in the individual who would have replaced the president of the Republic and his friends.

The clique had always nursed its plan of capturing power, but failed to obtain the ways and means to carry it out. They found a way through the death of President Habyarimana, which the clique must have paved the way for so as to bring to realization the objectives of those who called themselves power. [as heard] That is why some conclude that what was done was no different from a coup d'etat, as there are killings causing tears. Over 10,000 have already died. The government is still cooperating with the killers although it [words indistinct] part of its program. That is why the RPF must fight the clique until dictatorship and division are disposed of in Rwanda.

The RPF decided to resume fighting for three main reasons: First, to support the RPF combatants in the CND compound, who have been and continue being attacked by the Presidential Guard. Second, to stop the killings of innocent people. Third, to restore peace in the country.

The RPF continues to implement its goals. In fact, the RPF has entered the outskirts of Kigali. It is fighting the Presidential Guards and their supporters. That is why it asks all citizens to support the RPF combatants [words indistinct] and that if they see them they should know they are coming to rout Rwanda's enemies.

We call on government soldiers who do not support the clique to support the RPF combatants. The UN Assistance Mission to Rwanda's contribution is also necessary. They should avoid the clique's traps, especially by

refraining from bringing the RPF leaders messages from the clique. This is not a clique to hold talks with, but one to be fought by all Rwandans. If we unite, we shall get rid of it.

RPF Official Rules Out Negotiations With Government

LD1104141794 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 11 Apr 94

[Text] The RPF [Rwandan Patriotic Front] rebels have sent troops to Kigali. This morning, Farida Ayari managed to get through to one RPF official, Emile Roua Massirabo. He is in Kampala, Uganda. She asked him whether his movement was considering negotiations with the interim government set up in Kigali:

[Begin Massirabo recording] We hold this government responsible for everything that is happening at the moment. When one sees who is included in this government, one can easily see that this is the most extremist gang in Rwandan politics. Let us take the example of the incumbent interior minister, Faustin Munyazesa. You may have heard of what was called the death squad. He is a member of this death squad. He was cited in the international commission for human rights' report during the Bugesera massacre.

How can you expect us to negotiate with people who are behind these killings? How can you negotiate with people who, over the last two or three days, slaughtered more than 10,000 people? It is beyond anything you can imagine. What they are doing now is marching on Kigali as quickly as possible and trying to save what can be saved. [end recording]

RPF Official Denies Reports of Leaders' Deaths

AB1104141094 Paris AFP in English 1347 GMT 11 Apr 94

[Text] Kampala, 11 Apr (AFP)—A Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF) spokeswoman in Uganda on Monday [11 April] refuted claims by a Rwandan pro-Hutu extremist group that its chairman and military commander had been killed. "The rumour is a work of the CDR [Coalition for the Defence of the Republic] just to give morale to the Rwandan Army...It is totally untrue, it is just a work of a clique of people in Kigali who may be trying to disorganise our camp, Christine Umutoni, a member of the Political Bureau of the RPF, told AFP.

The radio of the Coalition for the Defence of the Republic (CDR), a pro-Hutu extremist movement fiercely opposed to the incorporation of the mainly Tutsi RPF in the Rwandan Government, had earlier Monday reported that RPF commander Paul Kagame and Chairman Alexis Kanyarengwe had been killed in a power struggle within the movement.

Umutoni said she had contacted the RPF High Command in Rwanda at 8.00 A.M (5.00 GMT) on Monday morning and was informed that rebel forces were

advancing towards the Rwandan capital and were now at Kabuye, eight kilometers (five miles) from Kigali. She could not tell when they will storm the capital where ethnic warfare continues to rage since the death of the Rwandan President Juvenal Habyarimana and his Burundian counterpart in a suspect plane crash on Wednesday. "We have not encountered any significant resistance on the battle front," Umutoni said.

Defense Ministry Urges Citizens To Fight RPF

EA1204130094 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in Kinyarwanda 0910 GMT 12 Apr 94

[Communique issued by the Ministry of National Defense; place and date not given]

[Text] After hearing the lies spread by Radio Muhabura, the Ministry of National Defense informs Rwandans and the Rwandan Armed Forces of the following:

1. All Rwandans, the entire Rwandan Armed Forces—that is the Army and the Gendarmerie—are called upon not to believe the lies broadcast by Radio Muhabura which are meant to divide Rwandans and their Armed Forces.

2. Radio Muhabura is spreading lies saying that the Akazu [Habyarimana, his relatives, and close friends] forces are killing the Nduga [Hutus from the south] and other people whose opinions differ from those of the Republican National Movement for Democracy and Development and the Coalition for the Defense of the Republic. The words are baseless and are only geared towards dividing Rwandans into two. They are saying that some are Kiga [Habyarimana's Hutu subclan] while others are Nduga so that they do not unite and so that the enemy can take over the country. The tricks of the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] have been known to Rwandans for a long time.

3. Radio Muhabura is consistently lying that the soldiers who guarded his excellency the president of the Republic started the war and that other Army units stopped assisting them. This lie is also not surprising since lying is one of the characteristics of the RPF. Soldiers, gendarmes, and all Rwandans have decided to fight their common enemy, who they have all identified, together. The enemy is still the same. He is the one who has always been trying to return the overthrown monarch.

4. The Ministry of Defense calls on Rwandans, soldiers, and gendarmes to do the following: Citizens are asked to act together, to carry out patrols, and to fight the enemy. Citizens are asked to support their Armed Forces by showing them the location of the enemy. The Armed Forces are asked to continue to carry out their duties by protecting our country and its citizens. Rwandans and the Rwandan Armed Forces are called upon not to listen to the lies of Radio Muhabura and other radios which spread RPF news, as this is meant to divide Rwandans and to cause fear. It is really sad to see how the rebels are

sending the youth to the war front, trying unsuccessfully to fight a war they cannot win and believing that they can capture the country. That is just a dream, as all Rwandans are alert.

MDR Issues Communique Rejecting New Government

EA1104210594 (Clandestine) Radio Muhabura in Kinyarwanda to Rwanda 1730 GMT 11 Apr 94

[Communique issued by MDR President Faustin Twagiramungu in Kigali on 11 April; read by announcer]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] We must come together and help those fighting the regime. You should know that you are sons of Rwanda. The Republican Democratic Movement [MDR] cannot accept people using their grief as a pretext to kill indiscriminately and for this to be accepted by senior officers. We cannot just stand by and watch. The MDR and other parties that favor change in Rwanda cannot accept decisions made by those who had no power to do so within their parties. This is one of the reasons why the self-styled coalition government is unacceptable. The MDR does not accept the government of Jean Kambanda since it exists in violation of the country's constitution and other known agreements related to the formation of a government. [passage omitted]

The MDR calls on the group of soldiers and their supporters who are [words indistinct] not to plunge the country into an abyss of endless misery. If these people aim to preserve their personal interests, they should know that this is no longer possible since the current times and the country cannot accept it. They should abandon the policies of [selfishness] and adopt the policy of multipartyism, since it is the one accepted by the Arusha agreement.

MDR Condemns RPF Determination To Use Force

AB1204102594 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 0730 GMT 12 Apr 94

[Text] The Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] says it is determined to march on Kigali to save Rwandans, who according to it, are victims of the Army. This course of action has been condemned by the Republican Democratic Movement [MDR], the main opposition party. Its West Africa representative, Leon Kaberuka, spoke to Raphael Mbadanga.

[Begin Kaberuka recording] The origin of the present crisis...[pauses] It is true that the country is facing problems, considering the fact that changing over from a one-party system of government to a multiparty democracy is a sufficiently arduous task. It was at the delicate stage of the changeover that the RPF unleashed war from Ugandan territory in the belief that it is better to resort to the use of arms than to engage in political dialogue. The origin of the crisis is that the RPF believed that the solution to the country's problems—that is the refugee,

economic, and political problems—could be solved by the use of force. Things cannot work out that way. No other party has so far adopted that philosophy, otherwise the other parties would also have taken up arms against Habyarimana. That is very easy to do, and should that have happened, the country would have immediately been turned into Somalia, Liberia, or Angola which is what the Rwandan people do not want. [end recording]

RPF, UNAMIR Sign Accord on Evacuation Operations

EA1204132594 (Clandestine) Radio Muhabura in French to Rwanda 1015 GMT 12 Apr 94

[Text] Concerning the repatriation of the expatriate community in Rwanda, the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] and the UN Assistance Mission to Rwanda [UNAMIR] today signed an agreement to make the repatriation operations easier. Here is a summary of the agreement in three points:

1. The beginning of hostilities between RPF combatants and soldiers of the presidential guard led to some foreign countries asking for their nationals to be evacuated from Rwanda.

2. The RPF commits itself to facilitating the evacuation operation as long as the following conditions are respected:

- A. The evacuation operation will last 48 hours as of 0700 on 12 April.
- B. Foreign troops charged with carrying out the evacuation operations will be organized in convoys and accompanied by UNAMIR observers.
- C. UNAMIR will inform the RPF, at least one hour beforehand, of the distances to be covered and the itinerary to be followed by the convoys, and also the approximate duration of the various operations.
- D. The RPF will authorize the passage of convoys under its control and will stop fighting along the axes used by the same convoys.
- E. UNAMIR will verify that these RPF conditions are respected and will report the slightest incident to the RPF in the shortest possible time.

3. At the end of the evacuation of the expatriate community, foreign troops who are not members of the UNAMIR will have a period of 12 hours to leave the country. It is UNAMIR's duty to inform the foreign troops deployed in Rwanda for evacuation operations that they must respect the terms of the agreement.

The agreement, whose contents have just been read, was signed between the RPF and UNAMIR today. Seth Sendashonga, youth and culture minister in the broad-based transitional government signed on behalf of the RPF and Major General Romeo Dallaire signed on behalf of UNAMIR.

Belgian Troops Refused Permission To Begin Operations

BR1104153094 Brussels BRTN-TV1 Television Network in Dutch 1100 GMT 11 Apr 94

[Telephone interview with Gui Polspoel in Kigali by Jan Becaus in Brussels within a "special" newscast on the situation in Rwanda—live]

[Text] [Becaus] And we return to the crisis in Rwanda, ladies and gentlemen. If all goes well, I will now have my colleague Gui Polspoel on the line from Kigali. Gui, do you hear me?

[Polspoel] I hear you loud and clear, Jan.

[Becaus] Where are you at this very moment, Gui?

[Polspoel] I am on the tarmac at the airport where we landed some 10 minutes ago aboard a C-130 of the Belgian Air Force.

[Becaus] What is going on there?

[Polspoel] Mostly military movements. The C-130s are still shuttling between Nairobi and Kigali, flying in military equipment including trucks, jeeps, and so on, because only then can the Belgians start their operation. The go-ahead for that rests with the Rwandan authorities who thus far have not permitted them to leave the airport. The French can leave, but the Belgians must remain in place. Negotiations are continuing.

[Becaus] Can you judge from there how the evacuation is proceeding?

[Polspoel] It is being carried out reasonably well, but mainly with the French, who can pick up people in town. A flight with 75 people onboard left for Nairobi, Kenya some 30 minutes ago. The passengers will be flown back from Nairobi to Belgium probably on board two Belgian Air Force planes, actually passenger planes, which are waiting at Nairobi airport. Most of those 75 are Belgians, but we do not have the exact information on their identities.

[Becaus] If I understand it well, Gui, the Belgian military is still inactive at this very moment?

[Polspoel] Yes, that is correct. Obviously they are helping the refugees arriving at the airport, but they have not been permitted real operations in the town or outside the airport yet.

[Becaus] Can you hear, from where you are, hostilities in or around Kigali?

[Polspoel] No. Last night, however, the Air Force people told us that when they left here around 1800, there was heavy shooting in this neighborhood.

[Becaus] Well, thanks Gui Polspoel. We will certainly hear from you later in our next newscast.

Belgian Evacuation Continues

LD1104163194 Brussels La Une Radio Network in French 1500 GMT 11 Apr 94

[Excerpts] [Announcer] About 250 Belgian citizens left Kigali for Nairobi in Kenya today on board Hercules C-130 aircraft of the Belgian Air Force. So the operation to evacuate Belgians from Rwanda—there are about 1,500 of them—really has started, although fighting continues in the capital of Rwanda between the regular army and the troops of the Rwandan Patriotic Front. Francois Riquemont, our special correspondent in Rwanda, has just arrived in Kigali, and here are his first impressions:

[Begin recording] [Riquemont] The first Belgian refugees left Kigali Airport early this afternoon for Nairobi. There must be about 250 of them who have already left Rwanda. In general the people arriving here are very calm, even if they have been through a lot in the last few days in the town. They are calm, and everything is going peacefully and without panic. People are saying that as soon as the French paratroops and then the Belgians arrived they felt much safer, even if many of them were threatened and had to take refuge in somewhat safer places before leaving for the airport in convoy.

[Unidentified correspondent:] So how are the convoys going?

[Riquemont] It is known that the Belgians have in a way been caught in a trap. They were unable to leave by road, since the Belgian convoy was forced to turn back, and the Belgians in the convoys of foreigners were made to get out of the cars and they were stopped from getting through. So in the end convoys were arranged under very strong escort. There have been no incidents with these Belgian convoys, except for one, where there were serious threats, and stones were thrown, but nothing very serious. I must also tell you that the people we have spoken to here are worried about leaving, and also worried about the Rwandans they know and about the future, what they expect their future to be.

[Correspondent] Do you have any idea about the scale of the fighting that has and is taking place in Kigali?

[Riquemont] There is total anarchy in the town. We haven't been able to get into the town ourselves, but we have had many very reliable and consistent accounts. There is anarchy. There is still serious fighting, even if it is sporadic, between the Rwandan Army, the regular army, especially the Presidential Guard, and the rebels, or former rebels, of the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF]. [passage omitted]

[Correspondent] On the subject of the RPF troops, is it just rumor that they are close to the capital, Kigali, or is this well grounded information?

[Riquemont] They are close to Kigali. We don't know how far. From what we have been told, they are waiting before entering the town. [end recording]

That was Francois Riquemont, with whom we spoke by telephone just before this program.

Last Belgians Escorted to Airport

RR1204103194 Brussels Radio 1 Network in Dutch 1000 GMT 12 Apr 94

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Belgian paratroopers in the Rwandan capital Kigali have escorted the last 50 Belgians in the city to the airport. Some 1,000 Belgians remain in the rest of the country. The paratroopers will first attempt to safeguard the people in the southern part of Rwanda. The expatriates will be flown to Zaventum via Nairobi, Kenya.

French Envoy on Political Situation, Evacuation Work

LD1104165194 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 11 Apr 94

[Interview with Jean-Michel Marlaud, French ambassador to Rwanda, by Christophe Boisbouvier in Kigali on 11 April—recorded]

[Text] [Marlaud] We have evacuated 617 expatriates so far. This is last night's figure. Another 89 were evacuated this morning, and a third convoy is on its way to the airport.

[Boisbouvier] Are these expatriates of different nationalities?

[Marlaud] They are of different nationalities. Of course, most of them are French nationals, but there are also Belgians, Canadians, nationals from Oman, Indians, nationals from Mauritius, several nationalities including, of course, nationals from almost all European Union countries such as Greeks and Germans, a wide-ranging number of nationalities.

[Boisbouvier] What about the numerous Belgians who are still here?

[Marlaud] The Belgians have now arrived in Kigali. As far as we are concerned, we will continue to include Belgian nationals in our evacuation plan. There is a significant number of Belgian nationals in the convoy which is on its way to the airport. I believe that the Belgians who are arriving will gradually take care of their own nationals.

[Boisbouvier] Will any French nationals be left in Rwanda after the evacuations?

[Marlaud] There is a number of French nationals who, if need be, could decide to stay in Rwanda although the Foreign Ministry has strongly encouraged our nationals to leave this country, but we cannot compel those who do not want to leave to do so.

[Boisbouvier] Have you got an example?

[Marlaud] There are a number of priests and nuns who sometimes refuse to be evacuated despite our advice and despite the help we are ready to give them. Moreover, the embassy remains open for the time being.

[Boisbouvier] Do you intend to evacuate all diplomatic staff at the end of the evacuation operation?

[Marlaud] The embassy is open for the time being. As long as no other decision is made, it will remain open.

[Boisbouvier] What is the mission of the French force in Kigali now? Is it only to carry out the evacuation, or is it also to maintain order at the airport and in other sensitive zones?

[Marlaud] The mission of the French forces is to ensure the safety of French nationals and other nationals who wish to leave Rwanda.

[Boisbouvier] Nothing else?

[Marlaud] This is the mission that was given to them. I believe that this was said in Paris quite clearly.

[Boisbouvier] Did many French nationals die?

[Marlaud] Well, apart from the crew of the presidential plane, one death has been confirmed.

[Boisbouvier] That of a white father in southern Rwanda?

[Marlaud] Yes, but please allow me not to give too many details because I am always wary of the closest relatives hearing about it before they have been told directly. I would rather not elaborate.

[Boisbouvier] There has been talk of a cease-fire in the country between the government and the Rwanda Patriotic Front [RPF] rebels, for 24 hours. What is the situation this Monday at noon?

[Marlaud] There are still on-going talks between the government and the RPF. The UN Mission in Rwanda is acting as a go-between. No agreement on a cease-fire has been reached so far.

[Boisbouvier] Do you think that it will be possible to reach an agreement over the next few hours, given the conditions demanded by the two sides?

[Marlaud] The Rwandan government called for a cease-fire right away. So far, the RPF has rejected it. It remains to be seen whether the RPF will finally agree to this cease-fire throughout the country.

[Boisbouvier] The Rwandan government, which was appointed a few days ago, has been denounced by some as a government with a hard line against the RPF. What do you think about that?

[Marlaud] As far as the replacement of President Habyarimana is concerned, the new interim head of state is the former speaker of the National Assembly. This is in keeping with the provisions of the former Rwandan

constitution and with the provisions of the Arusha agreement. The sharing out of ministries and ministerial posts between the political parties has remained the same as it was as far as the sharing out of power provided for by the Arusha agreements is concerned. As for the political balance of power within this government, everybody can judge it differently.

[Boisbouvier] If there is a cease-fire tomorrow, do you think that a political agreement in the spirit of the Arusha agreements is still possible after all that has happened over the last few days?

[Marlaud] What is certain is that there is no solution to Rwanda's problems if there is no reconciliation, if people are not able to work and live together. The Arusha agreements were an effort in that direction and it is the only way out of the Rwandan crisis.

Kigali Embassy Closed

AU1204092194 Paris AFP in English 0857 GMT 12 Apr 94

[Text] Paris, April 12 (AFP)—France closed its embassy in the Rwandan capital Kigali Tuesday [12 April] as hundreds of foreigners fleeing tribal warfare in the central African nation arrived in France, officials said.

A French Foreign Ministry spokesman said Ambassador Jean-Michel Marlaud had left Kigali and was on his way to Bangui, Central Africa.

The ministry said the ambassador had been asked to close the embassy in Kigali, given the "deterioration of the situation" in Rwanda.

French Cooperation Minister Michel Roussin meanwhile met 474 French, German and American evacuees from Kigali at Paris' Roissy airport early Tuesday.

Those on board the Air France Boeing 747, which arrived via Nairobi, included the Marlaud's wife and Jean-Yves Pare, French commercial attache in Rwanda and neighbouring Burundi.

Pare said the French embassy's archives in Kigali had been totally destroyed during the violence between the country's majority Hutus and minority Tutsis.

"I have lived through the longest five days of my life in Kigali," Pare said. "Shots were coming from every direction. Overnight Thursday, my house was hit twice by gunfire."

The Belgian Defence Ministry also announced Tuesday that nearly 400 evacuees, mainly Belgians, had arrived at Brussels airport Tuesday from Nairobi.

They were flown in on two planes, one carrying 195 people—186 Belgians and nine people of other nationalities and another carrying 204 people, 158 of them Belgian.

It said a total of 446 Belgians had fled Rwanda, a former Belgian colony, and about 1,000 others remained behind. It was impossible to know how many of those wanted to be evacuated, the ministry said.

Late Monday French Foreign Minister Alain Juppe said all but a "very small number" of French nationals had left Rwanda.

A ministry spokesman said Tuesday that "a very small number of French nationals had chosen to remain in Rwanda." They were mainly priests and nuns.

Earlier on Tuesday, 205 evacuees from Rwanda, including 94 Rwandan orphans, were also flown into Roissy on a French airforce Airbus.

According to the Belgian Defence Ministry, the Belgian evacuation operation, being conducted by Belgian troops, should be completed within three or four days. Belgians made up the largest group of foreign nationals in Rwanda, with more than 1,500 living there.

Another flight from Nairobi, carrying 400 people, was expected in Brussels early Tuesday afternoon.

In Paris, meanwhile, the Foreign Ministry said two flights from Bangui were expected later Tuesday carrying about 55 French nationals and 30 people of other nationalities.

Red Cross Delegate Says Aid Efforts Difficult

LD1104195094 Paris Radio France International in French 1830 GMT 11 Apr 94

[Text] Despite all the appeals, nothing seems to be able to put an end to the fighting and slaughter in Rwanda. However, the International Committee of the Red Cross [ICRC] is hoping to increase the number of its staff in Kigali, but it also fears that the work of its staff will become increasingly difficult in the capital. (Daniel Oxberger) is the ICRC delegate:

[Begin recording] [Oxberger] Unfortunately, the situation has worsened this evening. I take this opportunity to call on all Rwandans to respect the actions of the Red Cross, its humanitarian work, and to enable its staff to work. We are trying to help all civilians who are the victims of the conflict. The situation is extremely worrying today in Kigali, where we have lost count of the number of wounded and dead. Unfortunately, our work has become extremely difficult over the last few hours. It is important to repeat the need to respect the neutrality of the ICRC delegates who are trying to evacuate the numerous wounded people in town.

[Unidentified correspondent] Has the ICRC already decided, whatever happens, to leave its staff on the ground?

[Oxberger] If need be, we are going to call all delegates back to the ICRC headquarters in Kigali and, should the situation deteriorate further, we would consider other

measures. For the time being, far from withdrawing, the ICRC is even increasing the number of its staff. As I speak, five medical staff are flying to Bujumbura and we are hoping that they will arrive in Kigali tomorrow morning if the roads are still open. [end recording]

Zaire

Mobutu Sends Envoy To Discuss Rwanda, Burundi

AB1004144094 Paris AFP in French 1320 GMT 10 Apr 94

[Text] Kinshasa, 10 Apr (AFP)—The Zairian President Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko has just sent his special adviser in charge of security, Mr. Honore Ngbanda Nzambo-Ko-Atumba, to speak to his Kenyan, Ugandan and Tanzanian counterparts, it was learned from a source close to the presidency of the Republic.

The Zairian head of state is supposed to ask his counterparts "to cooperate and not worsen the situation" in Rwanda and Burundi, the same source said, adding that Marshal Mobutu "asked the Kenyan, Ugandan, and Tanzanian leaders to jointly make the necessary efforts to curb the violence prevailing in Rwanda and Burundi."

On 8 April, Mr. Mobutu asked for the setting up of an international investigation mission that would identify the authors of the attack that claimed the lives of his Rwandan and Burundian counterparts at the Kigali airport on 6 April. He also offered to receive the family and relatives of late President Juvenal Habyarimana.

Mobutu Promulgates Constitutional Act of Transition

AB1004141694 Paris AFP in French 1315 GMT 10 Apr 94

[Text] Kinshasa, 9 Apr (AFP)—Zairean television reported today that the constitutional act to govern institutions in Zaire for the 15-month transitional period leading to the Third Republic was promulgated yesterday by the head of state, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko. The act was formally adopted on 8 April during the closing ceremony of the extraordinary session of the High Council of the Republic-Transitional Parliament (HCR-PT). The act had been the subject of a heated debate between the presidential and opposition groups, concerning the method for appointing the prime minister during the transition period.

This act essentially defines the relationship between the government and the president of the Republic, and gives the HCR-PT the power to check on government actions. It fixes the duration of the transitional period at 15 months, during which a constitutional referendum and presidential and legislative elections are to be organized. According to the act, the powers of the government have been strengthened, whereby they receive effective control of the Central Bank and the security forces. The head

of state, who remains supreme commander of the Army, has had his powers reduced, especially when it comes to appointing high-ranking civil servants. Such appointments henceforth are made "at the government's proposal."

The prime minister is presented by the political group to which the head of state does not belong, after consultations with the political class. The political class is given a 10-day grace period within which to make this appointment. After this period, the HCR-PT is expected to take the matter up and find the ways and means to resolve the issue.

Agreement on Appointment of Premier Announced
AB0904125594 Paris AFP in French 1128 GMT 9 Apr 94

[Text] Kishasa, 9 Apr (AFP)—Monsignor Laurent Monsengwo Passinya, president of the High Council of the Republic-Transitional Parliament (HCR-PT) in Zaire, announced yesterday that an agreement was reached on the procedure for the appointment of a prime minister, who will no longer be elected by the HCR-PT or the head of state. This announcement was made during the closing ceremony of the extraordinary session of parliament in the presence of the diplomatic corps. The two political groups, comprising pro-Mobutu and anti-Mobutu movements, will have 10 days, from the day the head of state promulgates the constitutional act, to appoint a prime minister.

According to the prelate, quoting the transition constitutional act, the appointment by the head of state will then only be an official recognition of this appointment, and at the end of the process the HCR-PT will endorse the prime minister, its government, and its program. "It is now up to politicians to accord their tune very well. If they need the mediation of the standing committee of the HCR-PT, the committee will take care of that, but it is not the parliament's duty to interfere in the internal affairs of political groups," Monsignor Monsengwo stated.

The extraordinary session of the HCR-PT is expected to form a new standing committee of the HCR, which will include former National Assembly members, to amend the act on constitutional provisions concerning the transition period, and to draw standing orders from the transition parliament.

Opposition Abroad Accuses Monsengwo of 'Betrayal'
AB1004124694 Paris AFP in French 1213 GMT 10 Apr 94

[Text] Brussels, 10 Apr (AFP)—The Zairean radical opposition abroad today in Brussels rejected the recent adoption of a new constitutional act, and accused Monsignor Laurent Monsengwo, the president of the High Council of the Republic-Transitional Parliament (HCR-TP) of "betrayal."

The "Committee of Zairean Opposition of Forces in Favor of Change" (COZAFAC), whose delegates from France, Germany, the United States, and Belgium met yesterday in Brussels, observed in a communique that Monsignor Monsengwo "betrayed the people by selling out the achievements of the Sovereign National Conference." The COZAFAC called on the Zairean opposition to reconstitute themselves around Etienne Tshisekedi, elected prime minister by the national conference in August 1992 and dismissed by Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko in January 1993.

The HCR-PT on 31 March adopted a new "constitutional act," which is supposed to govern the democratic transitional period in Zaire toward a Third Republic. On 8 April, Monsignor Monsengwo announced that an agreement was reached on the procedure for the appointment of a future prime minister.

Commando Attack Paralyzes Telephone System
AB0804181694 Paris AFP in French 1710 GMT 8 Apr 94

[Text] Kinshasa, 8 Apr (AFP)—The installations of a private cellular telephone company, which has for many years replaced Kinshasa's public communications system, was the target of "sabotage" by an eight-man commando unit, according to reliable sources in the Zairian capital.

The commando unit attacked TELECEL's antennae field, located in central Kinshasa, and cut communication cables, rendering stations inoperative. In a press release, the company said that it would not be capable of providing service until further notice. The "sabotage" came 24 hours after a meeting to discuss frequency allocation between the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications and enterprises hoping to use the telecommunications network.

Eritrea

President Issaias Discusses Political Issues

94AF0136A London AL-HAYAH in Arabic 19 Mar 94 p 7

[“Text” of interview with President Issaias Afewerki by Ahmad Hasan Dahli in Asmara; date not given: “We Will Enact the Press Law, Submit a Draft Constitution, and Open the Door to Party Pluralism”—first two paragraphs are AL-HAYAH introduction]

[Text] The Eritrean People's Liberation Front held its third organizational conference on the 10th of last month in the city of Nakfa, at a time when the country is passing through a highly sensitive political period, now that independence has been proclaimed and voted upon. Following the conference, AL-HAYAH conducted a wide-ranging interview with Eritrean President Issaias Afewerki, in which he addressed the difficult economic conditions, political pluralism, the border crisis with Sudan, Eritrea's relations with the countries of the Horn of Africa, the Red Sea, and Israel, and, finally, the reasons that Western countries failed to keep their economic promises to Eritrea on the eve of its independence.

The text of the interview follows:

[Dahli] What are the broad political features you have drawn up for the coming years in your recent conference?

[Issaias] The country is now passing through a delicate transitional period, and so broad political lines were drawn. They will take shape in action within two years, starting now, and until the establishment of a constitutional government that will effectively end the transitional period and start a new phase in which the features of the modern Eritrean state will become clear at every political, economic, cultural, and social level.

[Dahli] What, then, are the broad lines of the transitional period?

[Issaias] The Eritrean Government will try, untiringly, throughout this transition period, to relieve the troubles of daily life and to plan a comprehensive economic policy that will move the country onto a constitutional path to govern and control political activity in the country.

[Dahli] What is the role of the People's Front in the transitional phase?

[Issaias] This is the big question, which the conference did not answer satisfactorily or comprehensively.

[Dahli] What about the nature of the relations between the Front and the government?

[Issaias] We will create a practical and not only a theoretical divide between the two sides, so that we do

not fall into the problem of duplication in bearing responsibility, and also so that there will be no interference between Front matters and government issues. Of course, it is hard to speak of a definitive divide between the programs of the Front and the government, because of the mutual assistance and integration between the two entities.

[Dahli] Will you give us some idea of the economic policy the Eritrean government has enacted?

[Issaias] We have no magic formula ready that can lift Eritrea out of its bad economic conditions to the level of the developed countries. So we have decided to submit an economic working paper for discussion before the end of the first half of this year. We will submit it for inspection and revision before adopting it officially. I don't think I need to point out that the 30-year war caused widespread destruction. Today we are trying to follow a path for the country's economic development in a local, regional, and international climate, and to say the least, things are not encouraging.

[Dahli] Conference members elected no more than three former members of the politburo of the People's Front to the executive office (the highest authority) 16 commanders of the upper echelons. How do you explain this?

[Issaias] The old leadership should never sit in the seats of the presidency. It is in their interest, and the interest of the organization as well, to open the way for new leadership. All there is to it, is that there must be careful renewal to prevent any upset in the balance of the organization that could have disastrous consequences. The positive thing is that everyone wanted to avoid violent shocks, so that all agencies could carry out their role normally, and in the context of sovereignty, of a wave of principled and permanent renewal for the leadership. This would be a fixed principle, limiting the candidacy of any commander of one center to a single time.

[Dahli] What is the purpose of that?

[Issaias] This decision, which appears to be mandatory, is intended to open the field for rising generations, so that they may in turn take up leadership positions. True, there were those who objected to this, saying, “How can we do without people who have long experience and great expertise and depend on youths who lack expertise and experience?”

[Dahli] So what is the solution?

[Issaias] The solution lies in not burning bridges and then jumping through the air. We do not want to find ourselves face to face with an unknown fate. The wisest thing is a compromise that provides for continuity without tampering with the spirit of the principle of specifying the leadership in all institutions, being on guard against falling into deadlock, bankruptcy, and an inability to understand events, to say nothing of the spirit of the age.

Ramadan's Position Ideal

[Dahli] In the context of the process of renewing the leadership to which I alluded, what is your view of (Politburo member and former minister in the local government) Ramadan Muhammad Nur's position in the conference, and his demand to be dismissed from any leadership position in the organization?

[Issaias] People's selfishness often prevents them from adopting the ideal position that our brother has taken. This ideal position should not be confined to a specific individual. We must establish it as a means of action in this organization to maintain the vitality and dynamism of the body and soul of the People's Front.

I am not sure that all the people understand the significance of what our brother Ramadan Muhammad Nur meant to proclaim to the Eritrean people and all the members of the conference.

[Dahli] What was the significance of that message?

[Issaias] Renewal is the norm in life, applied equally to him and to others. Brother Ramadan's courageous step will benefit many, including me. One distinctive thing is that one notes the unhappiness of some individuals of lower rank than Ramadan because no one nominated them, or because they did not win any leadership position. What a difference between the two positions!

[Dahli] What is the meaning of the opening of the People's Front conference to the participation of most of the factions of the former Eritrean revolution, of whom we may name Muhammad Sa'id Nawid (President of the Executive Committee of the Eritrean Liberation Front-Unified Organization), Hiruy Tedla Bairu (President of the Eritrean People's Democratic Movement), Idris Galaydos, Taha Nur (member of the Supreme Council of the Eritrean Liberation Front [ELF], Muhammad Nur Ahmad (responsible for foreign relations in the Eritrean Liberation Front-Revolutionary Council), and others?

[Issaias] We tried as much as possible to broaden participation. It is very unfortunate that the result did not come up to our aspirations and expectations.

[Dahli] Why?

[Issaias] I do not want to lay the blame on one particular side. I hope that those who did not heed our call the last time will do so the next time. The door of participation is open to whomever wishes to take part in the battle to rebuild the country.

[Dahli] What will your position be towards those who differ with you fundamentally?

[Issaias] From now on there must be no disputes left over from the residue of the war of liberation phase. The reopening of old disputes can only be a waste of time and effort. But if there is a difference over the method of hastening the process of rebuilding the country, or over the manner of establishing national unity, then this by

any standards would be considered a kindness, because it benefits the country and its citizens.

[Dahli] So that we can be clearer—is the participation you are talking about confined to the People's Front and the Eritrean Government, or does it extend outside them? I mean, to form opposition parties?

[Issaias] We have a great desire to expand the scope of participation in the context of the Front, and outside it. We do acknowledge the right to establish political parties, subject to certain conditions, so that parties will not be founded without objective justifications. When I say this, I am not speaking from ignorance, but from experience, the experience of several neighboring countries and other Third World countries I am thinking of.

[Dahli] In past years, the People's Front vehemently denied the existence of a secret Marxist party within it. In this conference, you revealed the existence of this party. My question is: When was this party founded, and why was it disbanded at the end of 1989, as you said?

[Issaias] The party had deep roots, going back to 1966, the year I traveled to China for a training course with Brother Ramadan Muhammad Nur.

[Dahli] What was the identity of this party?

[Issaias] The goal of the party was to spread progressive ideas in Eritrea, which was plagued by traditional, worn-out political ideas, which hindered the process of launching the Eritrean revolution, and prolonged the suffering of the people during the war of liberation.

Attempts to establish the party were met with conditions of prolonged sacrifice after our return to Eritrea before it took on its official stamp in 1970, in the city of Aden in what was then South Yemen. That event coincided, as is well known, with the appearance of the popular liberation forces, which held their organizational conference in the area of Sedduha'ila [name as transliterated] in the Dankalia region, in the extreme south of the country.

[Dahli] What reasons led you to disband the party at the end of 1989?

[Issaias] When we reached the firm conclusion that there were no fundamental differences dividing the members of the People's Front and those of that party, we decided to disband it, to avoid getting into the predicament of duplication, and to prevent party members and the rest of the base of the Front creating problems from nothing.

[Dahli] What standards were used in choosing party members?

[Issaias] We had secret cells studying the readiness of this or that person to enlist under the party's banner.

[Dahli] What were your relations with the leadership of the secret Marxist Labor Party that existed inside the ELF?

[Issaias] There were several secret meetings between the leaders of the two parties with the objective of uniting them as a prelude to the uniting of the two fronts, the ELF and the People's Front. It became clear in our meetings that there were no essential conflicts in our general proposals.

[Dahli] In spite of that, no unity was effected between the parties. To the contrary, Eritrea was the scene of ruinous civil wars. Why did that happen?

[Issaias] In my view, the leadership of the Labor Party in the ELF was dealing with Marxism on the basis of opportunism, totally unrelated to the ideology as an ideology.

[Dahli] Did the dissolution of the party coincide with the fall of the Berlin Wall and the disintegration of the Soviet Union by coincidence, or was there a cause-and-effect relation between the two events?

[Issaias] There was no cause-and-effect relation between the two issues. We reviewed events, and our ideological positions with the end of 1978, when the Soviet Union, former South Yemen, and the progressive forces in the Palestinian revolutionary factions aligned themselves with the enemies of our revolution. We had considered them strategic allies, and included them in our ranks in our political party schools.

[Dahli] Did your ideological position change with the Soviet Union's change of policy vis-a-vis your revolution?

[Issaias] No. It was not that easy or that simple. Without going into too much detail, we may say that starting that day we freed ourselves from rigid and sterile ideological positions, and adopted a realistic, pragmatic policy in our dealing both with the situation in Eritrea and with the outside world.

[Dahli] Now that so many historical changes have taken place, what remains of your progressive ideas, not to say your Marxist ideas?

[Issaias] I say without any hesitation: social justice. Because the liberation of territory, raising the national flag, and saluting the national anthem, despite their significance, mean nothing to ordinary Eritreans without social justice, which fills in the gap between the narrow stratum of the rich, and the broad sector of the poor.

[Dahli] In the closing session of the conference, you said, "after the liberation of our nation, and still now, we notice a deficiency in the balance of members of the People's Front, prevailing doubts about them, and their loss of confidence in themselves. They stumble around at random. The People's Army, the backbone of the People's Front, still has doubts about its future and has become prey to many uncertainties and bewildered doubts. This is because it no longer has any clear vision amid the vague positions in all its movements." How did things come to this dangerous pass?

[Issaias] It is a very thorny issue, and it requires study in depth by sociologists and psychologists. A 30-year war cannot pass without leaving profound effects on the individuals who emerged 100-percent safe from decades of war with all their tears, blood, and psychological wounds. Yesterday all the people were in one trench with the enemy before them and the drone of airplanes above them, with no options other than life or martyrdom. Today the situation is different, there are more things to worry about. There is a great vacuum. There are family problems: the fighters' families and the martyrs' families. The government has found itself faced with problems with no beginning or end, and has no money, because the colonialist Ethiopian regimes that had seized Eritrea destroyed not only its economy, but sucked out all the benefits this people might have enjoyed. This people has lost everything, and won peace at the end of it all. Peace makes excellent capital, beyond price, and needs time to bear its fruit.

Demobilization of the Army

[Dahli] Last year you demobilized the first batch of the Eritrean Army, estimated at about 100,000 men. Are the problems of the discharged men easier to bear than those of the remainder still serving in the military?

[Issaias] I have no definitive answer to this question, because it goes back to the difference in problems that affected the demobilized men and the others. The ones demobilized from the army were the most recently conscripted into military service—about three years. This eased the process of their return to civilian life, compared with people who had spent long decades in the army.

In addition, the great majority of those demobilized were peasants, and their problem now is that they do not want to go back to the land and resume their old trades.

One may note that one cannot change his way of life without taking on something new. What made this more difficult is that the small minority of the demobilized who went back to their farms—and we provided them with modern equipment—endured profound psychological frustration when faced with the drought that swept Eritrea in the last growing season and threatened people with starvation. Despite that, the decision to demobilize them is seen as a positive one in the final analysis, not because they reduced the army's burden, but because they are no longer dependants, but are relying on themselves in overcoming life's difficulties.

[Dahli] The question of land took up much of the heated discussions inside the conference before the resolution was made that "the land is the property of the state." My question is, aren't you afraid that this resolution will lead to trouble?

[Issaias] That resolution was moral more than practical.

[Dahli] So, what will happen practically?

[Issaias] We want to review the method for distributing land in Eritrea, not with the aim of enacting superficial resolutions, but to exploit arable lands in a sensible and practical manner. The manner that people are used to gives no thought to the scope of a region's needs, or a district's, and sometimes is limited to the family. Add to that the fact that cultivation is arbitrary, passed down from father to son, primitive, and barely remunerative. So all we want to do is put the land in the service of society, after preparing an accurate scientific study, and providing modern equipment and all kinds of fertilizers, so that the Eritrean peasantry may supply his own needs as well as those of the Eritrean markets. Then we may think about what surplus produce may be exported abroad. Here I may point out that four decades ago Eritrea exported all kinds of fruits and vegetables as well as meat to several Middle Eastern countries and Europe. We can do so again, to some extent, in a short time, if we pool our efforts and get technical and other assistance from friendly countries.

Merchants' Complaints

[Dahli] Every single Eritrean merchant is today complaining of the tax burden imposed on him by the government, to the degree that some say their slim profits are used to pay the government tax bill. What is your response?

[Issaias] This isn't just in Eritrea. In every country in the world merchants cry and complain about the terrible tax burden. In Eritrea's case, I firmly believe that there is a certain exaggeration in the volume of merchant complaints. I have heard the merchants' complaints because their voices are loud, and that is because they control the markets. The simple consumers, on the other hand, complain of price-gouging and hardly anyone hears them.

[Dahli] A merchant might say that he is compelled to raise prices to match the increased taxes imposed on him by the government.

[Issaias] I don't think so. Taxes are not imposed arbitrarily. They are calculated after a field study.

[Dahli] Some merchants think taxes have hurt the country's one source of income, since there are no other sources.

[Issaias] No. That is inaccurate, since taxes make up only 15 percent of the state budget.

We are now in the process of considering eliminating taxes on basic commodities and raising them on nonessential goods such as cigarettes and alcoholic beverages. These ideas may help people, but will not solve their root problems.

[Dahli] Why?

[Issaias] Because Eritrea is still relying on old factories, using imported fuels, and using a great deal of electricity. This means high prices for our local products, which we

cannot impose on domestic markets over imported goods. This is a very hard dilemma that cannot be solved overnight.

[Dahli] Where have the raw materials disappeared to—the gold, oil, natural gas, uranium, and other things that the Eritrean Front's pamphlets spoke of before independence?

[Issaias] I am extremely cautious about what is said about the existence of minerals in commercial quantities in Eritrea.

[Dahli] Why?

[Issaias] We don't want to give people ideas about things we aren't sure exist.

[Dahli] But there are civil studies conducted by Italian experts between the world wars. And the Ethiopian Government gave oil concessions to foreign countries—etc.

[Issaias] True, some foreign companies did surveying and exploring in the era of the Derg, which proved the existence of natural gas in substantial quantities. But with oil, no one knows now whether it's there in commercial quantities, or very limited quantities.

[Dahli] Have you signed agreements with foreign companies to explore for oil?

[Issaias] We are in the process now. The surveying process, then exploitation, will take some time. The trouble is that people are in a hurry.

In addition, we are currently reviewing the contracts the colonial Ethiopian authorities signed with international commercial establishments, which are trying to monopolize the Eritrean market at the expense of other companies. It is in our interest to open the door to global competition among all companies before giving concession rights to this one instead of that one.

The important thing, in my view, is that Eritrea possesses considerable agricultural possibilities and priceless marine resources, but, unfortunately Third World countries have a tendency to dream about oil wells as the solution to their problems.

[Dahli] There appear to be many obstacles preventing foreign companies from working directly in Eritrea.

[Issaias] As you can see for yourself, we don't have paved roads, or modern rapid communications, nor even electrical power—etc. All these affect the start-up of large projects.

The Press and Opposition Parties

[Dahli] The question of economic development is linked to political stability. Do you have a specific timetable for the implementation of political pluralism, which can open the way to broad participation in all fields?

[Issaias] The important thing, the central thing, in my view, is that the conference members confirmed the principle of political pluralism. Translating it into reality requires objective terms. Thus it is difficult to specify a timetable for the formation of opposition parties.

[Dahli] There are Eritrean leaders abroad expressing their desire to establish parties. Where do you stand on this?

[Issaias] So far there is no desire to form parties with the people who are active in some Arab and Western countries. The whole has to do with some elements who still have mentalities of the past, stuck to the legacy of the ELF.

[Dahli] What do you mean by the legacy of the ELF?

[Issaias] I mean this or that group or so-and-so's group. These issues have been outrun by the historical events of the Eritrean revolution, which has changed the traditional structure of Eritrean society, which had been dominated by tribal, regional, and sectarian logic. Now it has reached a progressive phase after three whole decades of warfare.

[Dahli] What would your conditions be for any party to pursue its political activity officially?

[Issaias] I do not want to get ahead of events, but in general, and in order to safeguard Eritrea's national unity and Eritrean political independence, we believe it is essential for parties to be independent of direct and indirect outside influence. Nor should they be founded on religious, ethnic, regional, or tribal bases.

These are the redlines that must be respected. It does not mean that there can be no discussion of this very sensitive issue. On the contrary, discussion will be initiated, so that Eritreans can give their views on every single issue.

[Dahli] How can that happen, when the very few media in the country are under government control?

[Issaias] MODERN ERITREA, the only official newspaper published in Arabic and Tigrinya, has worked hard from the beginning to open its columns to Eritrean writers in a limited fashion. Thus the dialogue that is underway, I think, cannot continue without a law for the freedom of the press, which will be introduced in the next few days. Only then can the provisions of the Constitution, the laws, and party rules be discussed. It will be up to the Eritreans to draw the broad lines of the modern state.

[Dahli] Will there be laws regulating the freedom of the press?

[Issaias] One cannot allow things to take a rambling course. There have to be rules.

[Dahli] Such as?

[Issaias] Not tampering with national unity; the avoidance of cursing; and avoiding vituperative and litigious methods, to the greatest extent possible. In return, we will reconsider erroneous decisions, expose negative stands, and bring citizens' complaints and expectations into the open. And, in line with neighboring countries' experiences with press freedom, we will permit no foreign funding for our local newspapers, to eliminate foreign disruptions.

[Dahli] Does that mean that the government will provide material support to the independent newspapers?

[Issaias] We are working on providing the needed technical equipment. The mere implementation of the law on the freedom of the press is not enough for a press free of foreign influence. Rules must be provided for their independence, to protect the role of the press, to guarantee its freedom in the service of the Eritrean people, which for long decades has been deprived of its most basic rights for an honorable life. Add to that the fact that we in Eritrea, even until now, do not have a single daily newspaper. MODERN ERITREA, as you can see, is published biweekly, on Wednesday and Saturday. How would it be when the multiparty law is enacted, with every party trying to publish its own newspapers and magazines?

The "Jihad" and Sudan

[Dahli] Why have the fraternal relations between Eritrea and Sudan deteriorated so badly? Why were diplomatic methods not used, to avoid the glare of the media?

[Issaias] To start with, I would like to reconfirm that the stand of the National Islamic Front [NIF] led by Dr. Hasan al-Turabi, which supports the right to self-determination of the Eritrean people, and its right to armed struggle, has been clear. There is no doubt about it, compared with the positions of the rest of Sudan's vacillating parties. What is also certain is that the growth and development of the Eritrean [Islamic] Jihad Movement was thanks to the NIF, for its own mistaken sectarian calculations.

[Dahli] That has not stopped you from establishing relations with the NIF.

[Issaias] We had an ongoing dialogue with the NIF leadership, and we did all we could to persuade them of the futility of supporting an Islamic jihad movement in a society like Eritrea's, made up of equal numbers of Muslims and Christians. Regrettably, we got no compliance from our Sudanese brothers in this regard.

[Dahli] To what do you attribute that?

[Issaias] In my opinion, there are hardline factions within the NIF, which think they can use the "Islamic movement" to pressure not only Eritrea, but Uganda as well, and Kenya, Ethiopia, and Yemen.

And it is not just a question of just the NIF. There are also the Ansar al-Sunnah [Supporters of the Tradition],

supported by other Arabs, who are trying to use Islam for political aims here and there. To answer the second part of your question, I state that we in the Eritrean Government have provided our Sudanese brothers, whether in the government or the NIF, with the locations and names of the Jihad elements on Sudanese soil, so that appropriate measures can be taken, but to no avail. In the end, this only put a cloud over relations between the two countries.

[Dahli] What was the Sudanese response to your memorandums?

[Issaias] There were short-lived promises, with which we could not be patient forever, especially after the incident of 16 December, when Eritrean and foreign elements infiltrated western Eritrea from camps located inside Sudan, and fought with our forces, which wiped out every single one of them. The Sudanese regime knows better than anyone that we have held our peace over several things, and looked the other way in many instances, and at a time when the world was accusing it of supporting global fundamentalist terrorist movements.

[Dahli] Do I understand from what you are saying that the Eritrean Government has lost all hope of restoring fraternal relations with Sudan to their natural state?

[Issaias] Being eager not to blow this up, or get things to a point that would have bad consequences for the two countries, we brought up the subject of Sudan's interference in Eritrea's internal affairs at the United Nations, without bringing things to a head with the ruling regime in Khartoum. We hope that Sudan's rulers will come to their senses and stop playing with fire.

[Dahli] Are you optimistic about this?

[Issaias] Regrettably, no.

[Dahli] Why?

[Issaias] Because a few hours ago, I learned that one of our officials at our consulate in Kassala was perfidiously assassinated.

[Dahli] What is the meaning of that incident?

[Issaias] It is part of a plan aimed at escalating the crisis.

[Dahli] What is the Sudanese regime's interest in that?

[Issaias] Sudan has no interest in it. The problem is that the Sudanese power in Khartoum has lost its balance and lost its credibility in dealing with friends. It is acting irresponsibly, and this lowers our morale, because we were hoping to build a unified economic market including Sudan, Eritrea, and Ethiopia, to expand to the rest of the IGAD [Inter-Government Authority on Drought] countries: Uganda, Kenya, Djibouti, and Somalia. It would then bring in all the Red Sea basin countries, most importantly Yemen.

Yemeni Participation

[Dahli] A few days ago, you visited Sanaa and Aden, and talked to both President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, and his Vice President 'Ali Salim al-Bid. They, for their part, visited Asmara after signing a "pledge and accord" document last month. What is your assessment of Eritrean-Yemeni relations in light of all this?

[Issaias] Relations between the Yemeni and Eritrean peoples are nothing new. They have deep roots in ancient history. The Red Sea, which separates the shores of the two countries by 14 miles, was and still is a bridge and contact point between the people of both countries. We are striving with all our power to strengthen the ties between our two peoples to serve our mutual interests.

[Dahli] What is your view of the current crisis threatening to destroy the union from within?

[Issaias] The union between the two parts of Yemen is a popular demand that cannot be neglected. But our brothers became swept up for emotional reasons and without serious study established a merged union, and the result was a formal, superficial unity, without the merger of the military, security, or media institutions. Etc. Now the people are enduring hardships caused by unrealistic steps. There is no shame in that, if the situation is understood before it is too late, but the unfortunate thing is that there are political forces here and there trying to incite discord to strike at the union and prevent the emergence of a strong, unified Yemeni state to play a prominent role in shaping events in the southern Red Sea, the southern Arabian peninsula, and the northwest Indian Ocean.

I have great hope that our brothers in Yemen will implement what they agreed on in Oman, to emerge from the current crisis, and block the way of the enemies of unity and the Yemeni people.

Djibouti, Ethiopia, and Somalia

[Dahli] Djibouti, your neighbor for three years, is currently going through political and military crises. How do you view the situation there after your visit, and your talks with President Hassan Gouled Aptidon?

[Issaias] Djibouti's old and new problems stem from the lack of a development plan that takes into consideration the rights and interests of the Issa, Afar, Arab, and Somali communities, and that allows them to participate in the government and the revolution on an equal footing with the country's other citizens.

[Dahli] What about Ethiopia?

[Issaias] Throughout the colonial era, Eritrea was organically linked to the Ethiopian economy, and, as we see, the Eritrean Government is still using the Ethiopian currency, the birr.

Our policy toward Ethiopia is the same as that toward all the countries of the Horn of Africa. This is due to our

conviction that the liberation of all the peoples of this region must be total, or it will not be at all.

[Dahli] At the beginning of this month, General Mohamed Farah Aidid visited Asmara, and at the end of this same month the American forces will leave Somalia. How do you view the future of this Arab-African country?

[Issaias] To start with, I want to point out and emphasize Somalia's role in the course of the Eritrean revolution, from its beginnings up until its triumph. Somalia is the only country that offered us all it had and never wavered one inch in its position supporting our struggle, not over long years, not when there was bloodshed. It should come as no surprise that we have tried, to the best of our ability, to relieve the sufferings of our Somali brothers.

Going back to your question, I may say that the Somalis have learned a great deal from their destructive wars, nor do I think they wish to bring the former nightmare scenario back to this poor country. The withdrawal of the UN forces will leave a vacuum at first, and that might give rise to some small incidents, but those forces must leave Somalia for good. They led to the creation of problems that had no beginning and will have no end, compared with the problems they solved, or that they originally came to solve.

[Dahli] The role of the UN forces in Somalia was, then, in your view, a negative one?

[Issaias] It was not only negative, it actually hampered the forging of a national accord among the Somalis.

[Dahli] Some Somali factions accuse the Eritrean Government of aligning with General Aidid. What is your response?

[Issaias] If there is any Somali authority we align ourselves with, it is Somalia itself, and the Somali people—that is all.

[Dahli] You have spoken of the problems of all the states in the Horn of Africa. Does that mean that the future of this region is murky?

[Issaias] In spite of all the problems that each of the countries of the Horn of Africa has experienced, and is still experiencing, the eyes, hearts, and minds of their peoples are on the day when everyone will work side by side to build a bright future for future generations. This is the thing that never ceases to nurture hope in their hearts.

[Dahli] Where do Eritrean-Saudi relations stand?

[Issaias] In light of the historic relations between the Eritrean and Saudi peoples, bilateral relations between Asmara and Riyadh are developing in a very positive fashion. Saudi Arabia has great influence and a distinctive role among the peoples of the Red Sea basin.

[Dahli] What are the dimensions of your relations with Israel?

[Issaias] Ordinary relations between one country and another located in the same region and the same sea. I believe that after the solution of the Palestinian question, all the problems about dealing with the Jewish state will disappear. The political map of the Middle East region will see a radical change when there are routine diplomatic relations between Israel and Syria, and the rest of the countries of the region.

[Dahli] We have heard about promises of Western aid, but have seen no actual projects. What happened?

[Issaias] The Gulf states, especially the United Arab Emirates and Kuwait, and the countries of the European Common Market, are studying practical projects whose implementation will begin very soon.

[Dahli] What about the United States?

[Issaias] Washington has offered us food aid, but for reasons having to do with their own policies, they are not, so far, taking part in any construction or developmental project.

President Returns From PRC, Yemen Visits

EA0904203594 Asmara Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 1600 GMT 9 Apr 94

[Excerpts] President Issaias Afewerki today returned home after ending his one-week visit to the People's Republic of China. [passage omitted] On his way home, President Issaias made a brief stop-over in Yemen and held talks with Yemeni President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and discussed bilateral relations.

Kenya

Citizens Return From Kigali, Recount Atrocities

EA1104185594 Nairobi KNA in English 1652 GMT 11 Apr 94

[Text] Nairobi, 11 Apr (KNA)—The first batch of over 20 Kenyans from Kigali, Rwanda, arrived in Nairobi today with horrifying accounts of the carnage in that country. The Kenyans, who were evacuated by the U.S. Air Force plane, included Kenya Airways employees, embassy officials and their dependents. Also in the same plane were over 40 American citizens.

They were met on arrival by the American ambassador to Kenya, Ms. Aurelia Brazeal, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs deputy chief of protocol, Mr. F.O. Oyaya.

Those interviewed by the press narrated about the brutal ethnic killings since the death of the Rwanda and Burundi presidents. The Kenyans expressed gratitude to the U.S. officials in Kigali, who provided escort to their convoy from Kigali to Bujumbura.

Somalia

SNA Urges Citizens To Counter 'Troublemakers'

EA0904214594 (Clandestine) Radio Mogadishu Voice of the Great Somali People in Somali 1845 GMT 9 Apr 94

[Text] A spokesman of the Somali National Alliance [SNA] has said today that lately there appeared troublemakers opposed to the peace of the Somali people recently agreed upon in Nairobi, Kenya by Somali organizations with the intention of weakening and undermining the various settlements of Somalia. He added that the Somali people are not ready today to go back to the civil war and, hence, the SNA leadership is calling on the Somali people to take the following steps:

1. The peace-loving Somali people are being called upon to remain vigilant and counter these troublemakers wherever they may be.
2. The SNA warns those undermining the peace to stop meddling. Their actions will not be tolerated any longer.
3. The communities which have no peace among themselves should solve their problems as soon as possible in their settlements so as to contribute to overall peace in the country.

The spokesman concluded his speech by saying that the Somali people should join together and do away with whatever happened in the past.

Tanzania

Government Urges Rwandans To Show Restraint

EA1004191094 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania Network in Swahili 1700 GMT 10 Apr 94

[Text] The government has said it is making every effort to rescue Tanzanians who want to return home following the ongoing heavy fighting between the Rwandan Government troops and the forces of the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF]. (A statement) issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation said those Tanzanians who are in Rwanda and who want to leave the country should contact embassy officials currently living at the residence of the Tanzanian ambassador in Kigali as soon as possible so that arrangements can be made for them to travel back home.

In the statement, the government calls on Rwandan Government troops and the RPF fighters to ensure the safety of Tanzanians in the country and that of those who want to return home. The government also called on the sides involved in the country's conflict to immediately stop fighting so as to save the lives of all Rwandan citizens as well as those of foreign citizens in the country.

The statement said Tanzania was still determined to continue seeking a solution to the Rwandan conflict and called on the sides concerned, particularly the Rwandan Government and the RPF fighters, to implement the Arusha peace accord as it is the only way of solving their problems.

Government Joins International Mediation Process

MB1204105994 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1008
GMT 12 Apr 94

[Report by P. Bulger]

[Text] Pretoria April 12 SAPA—The government was joining the international mediation process intended to resolve the country's constitutional deadlock, African National Congress Secretary-General Cyril Ramaphosa told the Transitional Executive Council [TEC] on Tuesday [12 April].

Mr Ramaphosa said the mediation was originally intended to involve only the ANC and the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP]. However, negotiators had decided at Friday's Skukuza summit that the government should become a party to the mediation. The government has, until now, been lukewarm about the mediation process, fearing it could reopen a range of already-settled constitutional issues.

Mr Ramaphosa, who was providing the TEC with a summary of the negotiations to date, said a task force met on Monday to draw up a new proposal for consideration by Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini. The task force comprises representatives of the ANC, the IFP, the South African Government and the Zulu monarchy.

Mr Ramaphosa said "considerable progress was made" by the task force, which was due to meet again on Tuesday afternoon to hear the response of the king and kwaZulu chief minister and IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi to the new proposal. He said the terms of reference for the mediation process would also be determined on Tuesday. However, he warned against IFP expectations that the elections might be postponed.

"The IFP seems to be getting into the mediation process in the hope that the process will result in the date of elections being postponed. The election date is sacrosanct, not even the mediation process can tamper with it," Mr Ramaphosa said. He expressed disappointment about the outcome of the Skukuza summit and the fact that it did not yield a more positive result. He said the outcome of the task force's deliberations depended on the king and kwaZulu's response.

Speaking on the same issue, South African Communist Party Chairman Joe Slovo repeated that the elections would not be postponed.

Mandela Confident of Resolution

MB1204112194 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1047
GMT 12 Apr 94

[Report by M. Schnehage]

[Text] Johannesburg April 12 SAPA—African National Congress President Nelson Mandela says he is confident international mediation can resolve the deadlock over

the Inkatha Freedom Party's [IFP] participation in the election as well as the role of Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini under a new constitution. Speaking in Johannesburg on Tuesday [12 April] ahead of a meeting with Bophuthatswana traditional leaders, Mr Mandela said he would meet later in the day with the group of international mediators who arrive in South Africa on Tuesday. The ANC leader said he would make "detailed recommendations" to the mediators "so that their efforts can as far as possible be successful".

Former British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington arrived at Jan Smuts Airport on Tuesday morning and ex-US Secretary of State Henry Kissinger was due later in the day. Lord Carrington and Mr Kissinger are among seven foreign mediators who will try to narrow differences between the ANC and the IFP.

Kissinger, Carrington Among Mediators

MB1104104494 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1035
GMT 11 Apr 94

[Text] Johannesburg April 11 SAPA—Seven prominent international mediators are due to arrive in South Africa on Tuesday [12 April] and mediation between the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] and the African National Congress will begin on Wednesday, according to the Consultative Business Movement [CBM].

In a statement on Monday, the CBM said all outstanding matters regarding international mediation had been successfully resolved at an IFP/ANC joint working group meeting on Sunday. "It is possible therefore now to announce and confirm that seven prominent... international mediators will arrive in South Africa tomorrow Tuesday 12 April to mediate between the African National Congress and the Inkatha Freedom Party on outstanding constitutional matters," it said.

The venue for the mediation was not disclosed. The mediation team is:

- Mr Justice H. K. Bhagwati, India;
- Lord David Carrington, United Kingdom;
- Mr Justice A. Leon Higginbotham, United States of America;
- Prof Paul Kevenhorster, Germany;
- Dr Henry Kissinger, U.S.;
- Mr Justice Antonio la Pergola, Italy; and,
- Prof Jean Antonie Laponce, Canada.

Three special advisors to the mediators and two constitutional advisors to both parties will also be present, said the CBM, which has been appointed secretariat to the mediation.

Some analysts have said that before the mediation gets to "outstanding constitutional matters" the mediation will first have to address the deadlock between the two parties on the election date. The ANC has said the April

27 deadline is "sacrosanct"; the IFP has said constitutional compromises mean little if it has no time to prepare itself for an election focused on those compromises.

Buthelezi Says Level of Anger Very High in kwaZulu

MB0904165394 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1600 GMT 9 Apr 94

[Text] Dr. Buthelezi today said the levels of anger have never been as high as they are now in kwaZulu-Natal. In Ulundi today, he briefed the IFP's [Inkatha Freedom Party] Central Committee on yesterday's leaders' summit.

[Begin recording] [Correspondent Gary Alfonso] The IFP's monthly meeting of its Central Committee today was dominated by the outcome of yesterday's leaders' summit at Skukuza. The party's leader, Dr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi, said that despite the leaders' meeting the road forward did not look promising.

[Buthelezi, in English] In my whole lifetime, in all the years I have lived on planet earth, I've never seen the anger of the people reaching the levels which it has reached.

[Alfonso] The IFP leader also said his party wanted the election to be postponed across the entire country and not only in kwaZulu-Natal. He also warned that people in the region would act on their own against what he called strong-arm methods by the government and the ANC to suppress the Zulu king's followers.

[Buthelezi, in English] The people themselves here are our last line of defense because people themselves here are incensed about what is being done to them. [end recording]

IFP Central Committee Issues Resolutions

MB1004060594 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1950 GMT 9 Apr 94

[Statement issued by Office of the Chief Minister of kwaZulu on the SAPA PR Wire Service on 9 April]

[Text]

Resolution 1

We the members of the Central Committee of the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] re-state our unqualified commitment to seek an all-inclusive solution for the present national crisis. We further

1. Fully support the international mediation effort aimed at resolving outstanding issues so that a solution to the national crisis can be found prior to the holding of any election.

2. Re-state that the purpose of international mediation must be to seek a constitutional settlement on the basis

of the outstanding constitutional issues identified in the respective IFP and ANC terms of reference and on the resolution of the issues related to the claims and demands of His Majesty the king of the Zulu nation.

3. Re-state that the above said constitutional compromise must be translated into amendments to the 1993 constitution so that it can form the basis for a broader political settlement and reconciliation to take place before elections.

4. Re-state that the purpose of international mediation and of the constitutional settlement is to enable the Inkatha Freedom Party to rejoin the electoral process on an equal footing with all other political parties.

5. Re-state that the election date of April 27 is to be postponed so as to offer an opportunity for international mediation to bring about the results we all hope for.

6. State the willingness of the IFP to resolve by means of international mediation any outstanding differences between the terms of reference of the IFP and the ANC.

7. Re-state that international mediation is not and shall not become international arbitration and that the role and function of the international mediators is to facilitate the process of negotiations between the IFP and its counterparts with respect to the issues which divide us.

8. Re-state that the purpose of international mediation is not to determine who is right and who is wrong, nor is it to assess the value of the 1993 constitution against any abstract constitutional model. The purpose of mediation is to acknowledge the objective differences between the requirements of the IFP for the establishment of a federal and pluralistic system of government and the provisions of the 1993 constitution, as amended, with a view to seeking a fair and just point of settlement and reconciliation, which the IFP has submitted to be provided by its compromise proposals contained in the December 19, 1993 yellow paper.

Resolution 2

The Central Committee of the Inkatha Freedom Party notes with approval that the leadership of the African National Congress has at long last met with His Majesty the king of the Zulu nation. It applauds the statesmanlike manner in which His Majesty set out the question of sovereignty of the Kingdom of kwaZulu.

The Central Committee wishes to place on record that it was saddened by the proposals made by the ANC in its so-called "offer" made to His Majesty the king. The document displays a great deal of ignorance and some aspects are even colonial in character. We therefore:

1. Applaud the fact that the leadership of the ANC has at last met with His Majesty the king of the Zulu nation.

2. Formally note that the so-called "offer" to His Majesty the king was clearly drafted by people unfamiliar with African customs and protocol and will thus give

offence to the Zulu people. It is wittingly or unwittingly prescriptive in character and typical of centralised thinking.

3. State that any proposals relating to His Majesty the King or to the Kingdom of kwaZulu must be based on an acceptance of the principle of sovereignty and self-determination of the Zulu nation. The proposals of the ANC are in breach of these principles.

Resolution 3

The Central Committee of Inkatha Freedom Party has received with satisfaction the report by the President Prince Mangosuthu Buthelezi of the historic summit with his Majesty King Zwelithini Goodwill Ka Bhhekuzulu, Dr Nelson Mandela, president of the ANC and State President FW de Klerk, held at Skukuza camp at the Kruger National Park on April 8, 1994.

The Central Committee notes that presentations and proposals were made by the various parties. Particular attention needs to be drawn to the concerns expressed by His Majesty the king as well as to the detailed proposals made by the president of the IFP whose aim was to facilitate an all-inclusive political settlement that would enable the IFP to join the electoral process.

The Central Committee regrets that the summit was not immediately productive but nevertheless endorses the decision to press ahead by means of a task group charged with producing a package of proposals vis-a-vis His Majesty the king and constitutional issues that have to be placed before the respective leaders of the summit by Thursday 14 April 1994. The Central Committee supports a second summit to be held towards the end of next week to take final decisions.

Resolution 4

We the members of the Central Committee of the Inkatha Freedom Party place on record our total opposition to the state of emergency imposed on kwaZulu-Natal to achieve party-political gains for the ANC/SACP [South African Communist Party]/NP [National Party] alliance at the deliberate expense of the kwaZulu government and the people of kwaZulu-Natal.

This construct of the ANC/SACP-dominated TEC [Transitional Executive Council] amounts to an invasion of this region and will therefore be resisted by all citizens who will democratically reject this assault on their basic and lawful rights.

After the revolutionary coup in Bophuthatswana, the politically motivated imposition of a state of emergency in kwaZulu-Natal is another stage in the breakdown of legality in South Africa to silence any dissent and political opposition to the ANC/SACP strategy to seize power at whatever cost.

We call for the immediate lifting of the state of emergency as necessary and essential for the continuation of

negotiations seeking a peaceful resolution of the present national crisis and the holding of free and fair elections.

We reject the notion of electoral processes and negotiations being conducted in the shadow of armoured vehicles and under the intimidation of armed forces which are no longer required to respect basic human rights.

The freedom of the people of kwaZulu-Natal cannot be subjugated with iron fist measures. History will defeat those who engage in totalitarian follies equal to those perpetuated during the darkest years of apartheid.

Resolution 5

The Central Committee of the Inkatha Freedom Party notes with dismay the growing partisan character of the Independent Electoral Commission [IEC] as reflected in the utterances of its chairman and vice-chairman. The comments of some officials of a statutory body charged with quasi judicial functions have been loud and improper.

Both those wishing to participate and those wishing not to participate in the elections are citizens entitled to equal fundamental human rights. It is unedifying for those holding public office to hurl gratuitous insults at citizens of the country.

We call upon officials of the I.E.C to act with decorum and to desist from making partisan comments.

Resolution 6

We the members of the Central Committee of Inkatha Freedom Party add our voice to the many millions of South Africans who were equally appalled by the cold-blooded slaughter of Zulu citizens peacefully marching in support of their king in Johannesburg.

We call for all witnesses to the massacre of these people outside Shell House, in front of the ANC's PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] headquarters and at the Library Gardens to come forward and testify in the best interests of justice and democracy.

That there was publicly observed evidence of killer snipers firing from buildings occupied by the ANC and that police investigations in this regard were blatantly and deliberately thwarted is nothing short of a national disgrace. We demand:

1. That the commissioner of police immediately provides the people of South Africa with a precise explanation as to why a proper investigation was not conducted inside both Shell House and the ANC's PWV headquarters as a priority.

2. We demand a report on the current status of the enquiry into the murders.

There appears to have been a conspiracy of silence drawn over the public assassination of these men and women and the apparent lack of the ability of the relevant authorities to arrest any perpetrators is an

outrage. The Central Committee of the IFP salutes these sons and daughters of kwaZulu, and it grieves for them, their families and their loved ones. We are determined that their deaths will not be allowed to be forgotten and we will annually commemorate the anniversary of their brutal slaying in the Shell House massacre.

Resolution 7

We the members of the Central Committee of the Inkatha Freedom Party are alarmed to hear that it is intended to move members of Umkhonto weSizwe [Spear of the Nation; ANC military wing] operating within the National Peacekeeping Force into the East Rand next week.

Members and supporters of the IFP are adamantly opposed to the deployment of this non-inclusive, non-proven and highly controversial force into the area. They warn of grave consequences given the already notorious conduct of some of its leaders and ordinary members and fear for their lives.

To choose the East Rand for the first placement of this fledgling force, given the long history of death and destruction in the area, is an irresponsible act of extreme provocation.

Resolution 8

We the members of the Central Committee of the Inkatha Freedom Party yet again mourn a much loved son of our party, Mr Jeff Sibiya, who was brutally slain yesterday in the East Rand.

Mr Sibiya who was a youth leader, publicity spokesperson and peace committee member and monitor was felled by SADF [South African Defense Force] bullets, when according to numerous witnesses, he was attempting to mediate and while wearing his peace monitor jacket and holding a torch.

The IFP has already called for an immediate enquiry into his tragic and unnecessary death and he joins many other IFP leaders, who were active in peace committees, who have been killed throughout the country.

Our deepest condolences go to his family and to all his many friends and colleagues who will remember Mr Jeff Sibiya's ability to always smile in the face of adversity as he sought peaceful solutions amidst the horrors of living the life of a hostel dweller in the East Rand.

Spokesman: IFP To Take Part in 'Genuine' Election

MB1004204694 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 10 Apr 94

[Text] Although the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] insists that it will not participate in the election, the party is apparently spending considerable amounts of money on election posters. Several IFP election posters were seen

in the streets of Durban and surrounding areas, some with the message "vote when the time comes."

[Begin IFP spokesman Arthur Koningkramer recording, in English] There's nothing contradictory in it. We still believe in elections. We are absolutely convinced that it is not possible to go ahead with democratic elections without a major player like the IFP. In addition, as you're well aware, the concerns of His Majesty the king, in terms of self-determination of the Zulu people, have not been addressed. We are confident that they will be addressed. And in conclusion I would just like to say that we're absolutely committed to elections. There will be genuine all-inclusive elections, and the IFP will fight them. [end recording]

Chiefs Reportedly Planning Mass Action

MB1104141894 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 11 Apr 94 p 1

[Report by Billy Paddock]

[Text] Zulu chiefs are believed to be considering a mass action campaign over the election period which would require their subjects to attend the campaign, preventing them from going to polling stations. A senior Inkatha source said at the weekend he had heard this speculation, but denied it was an Inkatha plan. He said Inkatha wanted to prove that the constitution was unacceptable by ensuring its members backed an election boycott.

Traditional chiefs might take action to frustrate the Independent Election Commission's (IEC) efforts to ensure free elections. The rumoured mass action campaign was one of these actions. He also denied rumours that Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi had called on all kwaZulu public servants to report to Ulundi on April 27 in an attempt to prevent them from going to polling stations. He said it had become clear that government and the ANC were prepared to bulldoze the election regardless of opposition.

"(ANC president Nelson) Mandela keeps saying that the elections cannot be postponed because the people will be too angry and will revolt. Well, the fact is that the majority of people in this region are angry that the elections are going ahead and their concerns are being ignored."

King Explains Refusal To Enter Agreements With ANC

MB1004193294 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 10 Apr 94

[Text] The Zulu monarch, King Goodwill Zwelithini, said he will not enter into any agreements with the ANC which he had not been party to in drawing up. King Goodwill, in an interview with the SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation], responded to a draft proposal which the ANC presented to him during Friday's [8 April] leaders' summit in the Kruger Game Park. According to the agreement, the ANC has undertaken to

see to it that the king's position, rights, and powers will be constitutionally recognized and defined.

[Begin Zwelithini recording, in English] I want to put it clearly to my people that I was not intent to sign any agreement which was not drawn by all political concerns [as heard]. I was thinking that everything is going to be supported out, especially for the sovereign kingdom, with the Zulu monarchy. But I was surprised to see that the ANC's agreement proposals were just concerning the status of the king and the royal house. All what I need is to see that the sovereign kingdom and the Zulu monarchy and the self-determination of the Zulu people being looked at before elections. [end recording]

Mandela's Effort at Private Meeting Fails

MB1004094194 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 10 Apr 94 p 1

[Report by Edyth Bulbring and Ray Hartley]

[Excerpts] A desperate bid by ANC leader Nelson Mandela to persuade Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini to support peaceful elections in Natal was torpedoed at this week's summit by Inkatha president Mangosuthu Buthelezi. Mr Mandela played what he hoped would be his ace. He offered King Goodwill powers as a constitutional monarch with sway over the whole Natal province. But Chief Buthelezi scuppered the proposal by insisting that the offer could not be considered unless all Inkatha's other concerns were handled at the same time. [passage omitted]

The 13-hour meeting at Skukuza began badly for the ANC, which had hoped Mr Mandela and King Goodwill could meet in private. However, despite two attempts by Mr Mandela to meet the king privately, the king's advisers, Frank Armstrong and Mario Ambrosini, insisted that the king should be accompanied by his full delegation.

Sources at the meeting said that the king then read out in Zulu a hard-line, 12-page document which referred to perceived past insults from the ANC and attacks on his supporters.

Only when he had finished was Mr Mandela able to table for discussion his proposals for a Zulu monarch. [passage omitted]

King Goodwill, sources at the meeting say, responded by asking 30 minutes to consult his advisers. Royal household member Prince Vincent Zulu returned to the meeting with the blunt message: "The king has examined your proposals and finds them unacceptable."

Government, ANC Pessimistic on kwaZulu Prospects

MB1104105394 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 11 Apr 94 pp 1, 2

[Report by Helen Grange, Chris Whitfield, and Norman Chandler]

[Text] kwaZulu could face an intensified security crack-down if last-gasp talks this week fail to produce a breakthrough in the electoral impasse. There are widespread fears that violence in kwaZulu/Natal might soar if the special working group—set up to provide the summit sequel with fresh initiative—fails.

Yesterday there was deep pessimism in both Government and ANC circles over prospects for a breakthrough. "Even if we manage to reach agreement in the working group—which is possible—it appears that it will be blocked by the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] leadership," said a senior Government source. They pointed out that encouraging progress in talks between the king and Mandela on Friday [8 April] had been reversed after he consulted the full IFP delegation.

With the failure of the four-way Skukuza summit, it is understood that security action will be considerably intensified if tensions in the province continue to lead to bloodshed. KwaZulu politicians acknowledge that the next four days will be crucial to the territory and the Zulu monarchy. They fear that if their demands are not met, the low-key civil war now raging in the region could escalate out of control.

The situation in the territory was generally quiet yesterday. South African troops had not been mobilised by nightfall at their temporary base at the Eshowe showgrounds. It is understood that mobilisation could begin by Thursday, depending on the success of the task force discussions. Yesterday Ulundi was abnormally quiet, according to local residents. The local hotel had only three guests, and normal Saturday trade at the bar and restaurant was non-existent.

With hopes of an ANC-IFP constitutional resolution all but shattered by Friday's inconclusive summit, attention is also focusing on getting as many kwaZulu/Natal voters as possible to the polls.

Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer, speaking in Cradock yesterday, said it was estimated about 60 percent of Natal's inhabitants would be able to participate freely in the election. But IFP supporters, especially north of the Tugela, were actively intimidating people not to take part in the election, he said. Meyer warned that if the election was postponed, the future of the country would be determined by radical elements of the Left and Right, and that a Bosnian-style situation would develop. None of the arguments that were now being brought up by the IFP were new and there were no solutions for them, he added.

The IFP warned at its central committee meeting on Saturday that kwaZulu citizens would resist the state of emergency, and demanded its immediate lifting. In resolutions addressing the reasons for rejecting the ANC's "offer" at Friday's summit, the IFP central committee said it had displayed a "great deal of ignorance" and some aspects were "even colonial in character". The committee said the offer was a political promise with no legal effect on the Interim Constitution,

and amounted to an offer to the king "as a person" and not as the head of the Zulu nation. It gave him ceremonial functions but provided no space for the autonomy and self-determination of the Zulu nation.

Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi told THE STAR: "We are very depressed. In my whole lifetime I have never seen such anger by our people." He added that the state of emergency was not a recipe for peace.

De Klerk Says No Takeover Planned

MB0904144394 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1404
GMT 9 Apr 94

[Report by Erna van Wyk]

[Text] Mmabatho April 9 SAPA—President F W de Klerk said on Saturday [9 April] that the SA [South African] Government could not take over kwaZulu as had happened in Bophuthatswana. He said at a news conference in Mmabatho that fundamentally different situations prevailed in the two territories. The president was speaking after talks with Bophuthatswana's two joint administrators, Mr Job Mokgoro and Prof Tjaart van der Walt.

Mr de Klerk said the de facto situation in Bophuthatswana before the takeover was that former President Lucas Mangope was no longer in charge. This was not the situation in kwaZulu. He said the state of emergency in kwaZulu/Natal had no political or constitutional aim but was intended to ensure stability and create a climate conducive to free and fair elections.

He said no comparison should be drawn between Bophuthatswana and kwaZulu. If Mr Mangope had acted differently he would still have been in power and would have handed over that power on May 1, when the Legislative Assembly for the new provinces would meet for the first time.

Mr de Klerk said the talks with the two administrators had been to iron out "hitches". He said it was important that what had been built up in Bophuthatswana should not be put at risk because the territory would soon become part of the South Africa again. It was important that tension should be overcome so that things could normalise and return to stability. Both administrators had informed him that they were cooperating well. "Things go relatively well here," Mr de Klerk said.

Commentary Praises London Paper's Editorial

MB1004101194 Durban ILANGA in Zulu 7-9 Apr 94 p 7

[From the "Comment and Opinion" page: "A welcome perspective"; article published in English]

[Text] The international backing which emergency rule in Natal has received is unsurprising.

After all those who demanded the ending of apartheid and the ANC's elevation to power were mostly silent on violation of rights, including mass murder, elsewhere in the world.

That is why support for emergency rule from outside South Africa carries little moral weight.

A discordant and perceptive note was however sounded in an editorial in the London SUNDAY TIMES.

The editorial states that an election under present circumstances will do nothing to reconcile South Africans, and that as such we are on the brink of civil war. This is "not simply a legacy of apartheid, but of the bungled way the transition has been handled."

ANC and NP [National Party] "propaganda machines insist the election will be substantially free and fair, and that once a popularly elected government is in place peace will blossom."

But, it is predicted that neither will happen.

"Rather than addressing the underlying reasons for the violence, the ANC and the government blindly push ahead, believing states of emergency and military force will provide solutions. They persist in claiming that the new constitution they have drafted is a federal one, even when scores of foreign experts have pointed out it is not."

The ANC, it is correctly pointed out, has won everything it wants, and all who remain in the way are Zulu leaders. But, though Dr Buthelezi and King Goodwill Zwelithini are dismissed as spoilers: "All they are asking for are federal powers along the lines enjoyed by German, Canadian or American states or provinces. Is South Africa to be plunged into a bitter civil war for this?"

The article predicts that South Africa, under present arrangements, is heading towards an authoritarian, effectively one-party state.

"Declaring states of emergency and sending in the army is no solution. They will be able to take Ulundi, the kwaZulu capital, but will face an unwinnable guerilla campaign in the hills of northern Natal. At some point, a political solution will have to be found."

"Mr Mandela and Mr De Klerk must take the plunge ... at this week's summit with Chief Buthelezi and King Zwelithini they should postpone the election, not just in Natal, as they are now belatedly considering, but nationwide."

It is also recommended that, using international mediation, they should give serious thought to granting real autonomy for regions.

Though this all may not be politically correct, the editorial is entirely sensible. If this route is not followed this

kind of view will be repeated many times as the folly of ANC/NP [National Party] handiwork becomes more evident.

This view will also be expressed by those who really count—foreign investors. They will express their view by withholding their capital from South Africa, to the impoverishment of all.

This consideration is far more important than the sycophantic support of State Department or Foreign Office officials, whose job after all is the cultivation and flattery of foreign governments and by implication ruling parties. And it is also far more important than mere expressions of "moral" support from foreign governments, or from mutual admiration societies like the UN or OAU.

Debate Between de Klerk, Mandela Previewed

MB1004103694 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 10 Apr 94 p 4

[Report by Ray Hartley and Edyth Bulbring]

[Excerpt] "One of us will come out bruised, and it will not be me," ANC president Nelson Mandela has reportedly said about his much-awaited television encounter with President F W de Klerk, scheduled for Thursday [12 April] this week.

With just four days to go until the cameras beam the two leaders into the living rooms of millions, election image-makers on both sides have expressed jitters about the high-risk encounter. A bad performance by either leader could cost him thousands of vital votes from those still undecided—perhaps even determining whether or not the ANC will get the 66 percent vote it needs to write the constitution on its own.

While Mr Mandela will project the image of a stately saint, there are those in his campaign team who fear he may be too stiff and long-winded to cope with the strict time limits. ANC insiders believe Mr Mandela appears uncomfortable on television, often insisting on buttoning up his jacket in the correct old school way and failing to make eye contact with viewers by looking into the camera.

And NP [National Party] election guru's are fearful that Mr Mandela will launch a strong personal attack, which could unnerve President De Klerk, who has often said he prefers playing the ball to playing the man.

The ANC considers the debate to be the most crucial event between the two leaders so far—even more important than the showdown at Codesa 1. "It epitomises the climax of this whole election campaign in which people will have to make a choice between oppression and despair and democracy and a better life," spokesman Ronnie Mamoepa said. Mr Mamoepa said the debate

had the power to swing votes, but the ANC was confident Mr Mandela would come out tops. "Obviously we don't think for one split second that our president can fluff it," he said.

Mr Mandela is taking seriously preparations for the debate, leaving nothing to chance. On Wednesday, he will spend an entire day with senior members of the National Executive Committee being briefed on issues, and deciding which ones to project. They will even decide on what he will wear—dark suit and certainly no grey shoes.

The preparations will not include matters of presentation, apart from the cautionary plea—"keep it short and concise, please Madiba". Like all ANC candidates, Mr Mandela has already been through a course in television technique. He has had to undergo mock interviews in front of a television camera where a room full of people have fired questions at the candidate. They assess the performance later.

NP election guru Martinus van Schalkwyk is equally upbeat about Mr De Klerk: "He's really a natural. Of course, we will prepare him, but because he's a natural, we won't over prepare him," he says. But he would give no details on the preparation. [passage omitted]

ANC Statement on Campaign To Discredit Party

MB0804163094 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1503 GMT 8 Apr 94

[Statement issued by the ANC Department of Information and Publicity on the SAPA PR Wire Service on 8 April: "Dirty Tricks Campaign To Discredit ANC"]

[Text] April 10th will be marked throughout South Africa as a tragic anniversary marking the brutal murder of Comrade Chris Thembisile Hani, general secretary of the South African Communist Party and member of the National Executive Committee of the ANC, at the hands of ultra-right conspirators.

During the weeks preceding this dastardly act, a vicious disinformation campaign, orchestrated by forces intent on derailing the transition to democracy was set in motion. The objectives of those behind the campaign became clear only after the assassins had struck—they were to besmirch the character of Comrade Chris Hani and thus lend legitimacy to his murder.

The ANC has noted with grave concern the unfolding of a similar campaign as we approach April 10th. Entire communities are awash with wild rumours and irresponsible speculations about impending disaster. A malicious rumour, that was promptly denied by the British authorities, to the effect that preparations were in hand to evacuate British citizens in the event of unrest after April 27th was floated. Shoppers have been panicked into the stockpiling of non-perishable foods against the contingency of shortages that will allegedly follow the first democratic elections. Spokepersons of the IFP [Inkatha

Freedom Party] have brazenly proclaimed their intention to make the holding of elections impossible in a number of provinces including the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] and Natal.

It is against this backdrop that the ANC wants to warn the South African public about a reckless conspiracy which its authors hope to operationalise over the next few days. The information at our disposal has already been placed before the South African authorities at the highest level.

The ANC has been reliably informed that:

(i) Presently large quantities of arms have been transported into the PWV region and stockpiled in at least 16 hostels, with a view to launching armed attacks in that province commencing Saturday 9th April. The flats and houses of ANC members resident in the Hillbrow-Berea-Yeoville area of Johannesburg have been targeted.

(ii) The IFP has come into the possession of at least 2,000 ANC T-shirts and other paraphernalia, with a view to infiltrating the Chris Hani memorial rallies scheduled for this weekend so as to stage a provocation that will result in bloodshed, loss of life and consequently heighten the tensions in the PWV. As a bonus such a provocation would also serve to bring the ANC into disrepute by linking it and its supporters to acts of violence.

(iii) Attempts will be made on the lives of a number of ANC leaders in order to deepen the atmosphere of instability and possibly provoke a backlash among ANC supporters. Comrades Nelson Mandela, Thabo Mbeki and Cyril Ramaphosa have been mentioned in this regard.

(iv) The ANC head offices on Plein Street in Johannesburg have been placed under surveillance by rotating reconnaissance teams in preparation for an armed assault.

(v) A comprehensive plan of intimidation and violence is planned to coincide with the last three weeks before the elections in the hope of producing a low turn-out, especially among African voters.

It is not our intention to cause alarm, but the information we have received is extremely disturbing and should be brought to public attention. There have been a number of clear indications that the gun running trail uncovered by the Goldstone Commission is still operational. Recent reports concerning the transfer of firearms between persons in the employ of Eskom [Electricity Supply Commission] and members of hit squads confirm this. Specific ANC leaders have been subjected to surveillance by suspicious persons and at least one member of our security department has been shot and seriously injured by unknown assailants in the streets of Johannesburg.

The ANC will not be intimidated by these tactics and we intend to pursue and implement every aspect of our

programme and election campaign over the coming weeks. Any attempts to disrupt our activities commemorating the life and work of Comrade Chris Hani will be dealt with firmly. We shall not allow the spoilers and wreckers to destroy South Africa's chances for free and fair elections.

ANC's Mandela Addresses Hani Memorial Service

MB1004122694 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1137 GMT 10 Apr 94

[Report by M Schnehage and K Swart]

[Text] Reiger Park April 10 SAPA—African National Congress President Nelson Mandela addressed a memorial service for slain SA [South African] Communist Party General Secretary Chris Hani at the St Anthony's Catholic Church at Reiger Park on the East Rand on Sunday [10 April]. He said the service in the Catholic Church for the slain communist leader showed the importance of the Church in the struggle for change in South Africa. He said Mr Hani had been one of South Africa's most important revolutionaries.

Outside the church, Mr Mandela addressed about 300 people. "We want a better life for all our people without exception. We are the only organisation in this country which has been in the forefront of building a national unity. And this audience indicates our success. We have all communities represented here. I hope to come here and thank you after April 27 (election date)," he said.

ANC supporters formed a guard of honour outside the church where they hoped to catch a glimpse of Mr Mandela as he left the church grounds. The group of about 400 men were armed with traditional weapons and stood silently with their fists raised in a black power salute on either side of the road. The armed men were dressed with sheets and blankets under which many of them hid their weapons. They were reportedly from surrounding squatter settlements on the East Rand.

Peace monitors and ANC marshals formed a human chain between the men and the middle of the road through which the Mandela convoy was expected to travel.

Further on Mandela Address

MB1004172294 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1605 GMT 10 Apr 94

[Report by Micel Schnehage]

[Text] Johannesburg Apr 10 SAPA—African National Congress President Nelson Mandela said he would seek another meeting with Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini next week despite the king's rejection of proposals to accommodate a Zulu monarchy after the April election.

Addressing supporters at a rally to commemorate the SA [South African] Communist Party [SACP] Secretary

General Chris Hani at Orlando Stadium in Soweto on Sunday [10 April], Mr Mandela said the Zulu king had been offered a status higher than the one he currently enjoyed under the present kwaZulu constitution.

Mr Mandela said after King Goodwill had rejected the proposals put forward at an emergency leadership summit at the Kruger National Park on Friday, he had approached the Zulu monarch and asked him "do you want the same rights enjoyed by (Britain's) Queen Elizabeth?"

He claimed the question had not been answered by King Goodwill.

Turning to the security issue in kwaZulu/Natal, Mr Mandela said the ANC fully supported the state of emergency implemented on March 31 to restore stability in that province and to ensure a free and fair election in the region.

Mr Mandela appealed to the masses to support police and South African Defence Force [SADF] actions in that region who "have a difficult task to ensure all people are disarmed". He said the purpose of security forces deployed in the province was to protect life and property and to ensure a free and fair election was conducted in the area.

Mr Mandela said security operations had to continue under the current political climate in kwaZulu/Natal and appealed to the SADF and SA Police to "behave in a manner which will allow us to rely on them". He stressed the need for confidence in these forces who in the past had not enjoyed the support of the people because of senior members' involvement in violence and corruption.

The ANC leader accused State President F W de Klerk of complicity in the violence in that region because of the involvement of the so-called third force in fomenting the violence. "De Klerk is part of the massacres in that region", he told a wildly cheering crowd of about 8,000 supporters.

He urged the crowd to recommit themselves to peace and to end "finger-pointing" accusations for the violence in the country. "Each one of us must take responsibility to end crime and violence", he said.

In further criticising Mr de Klerk and his National Party [NP], Mr Mandela said although recent election polls had indicated the ANC had lost support to the NP and the Democratic Party he again referred to the NP as a "mouse". "We are dealing with a mouse, the NP is a mouse and they think they can fight the ANC, an elephant". "If a mouse overfeeds it will gain weight, but it will remain a mouse" he told the cheering crowd.

He noted that many South Africans were gravely concerned about the future of the country which was going "through a difficult time" and urged all South Africans to re-commit themselves to peace.

Mr Mandela discouraged supporters from carrying weapons and said "neither we the ANC and the IFP should carry unlicensed weapons to prevent the killing of innocent people" and to ensure a free and fair election.

Referring to slain SACP secretary general who was gunned down by assassin Janusz Walus in his Dawn Park, Boksburg, home on April 10 last year, Mr Mandela said Mr Hani was a "true patriot" who died preaching peace.

Mr Mandela told supporters the greatest tribute they could pay to Chris Hani's memory was to elect a democratic government in South Africa to provide "a better life for all". He said Mr Hani had died an untimely death but not in vain. Mr Hani, he said, stood for peace, democracy and justice which also underlined the ANC's policy.

Two shots rang out as the rally ended but no incidents were reported in Soweto west of Johannesburg during the gathering.

A police spotter plane and helicopter monitored the rally from above and a small SADF contingent presence was maintained directly outside the stadium. Security arrangements with the security forces had been discussed ahead of the rally to ensure it ran without incident.

Memorial Services Reportedly Peaceful

MB1004181794 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1600 GMT 10 Apr 94

[Text] Commemorative services on the East Rand, Soweto, and the Western and Eastern Cape to commemorate the assassination of Mr. Chris Hani a year ago, have ended peacefully, but in Pietermaritzburg a rally had to be canceled when about 600 people threatened to disrupt the activities.

Thousands of people packed the Orlando Stadium in Soweto where they were addressed by Mr. Nelson Mandela and Mr. Hani's widow, Limpo. The rally was preceded by talks between the ANC and the police after the ANC had received reports of plans to disrupt the meeting. Rallies on the East Rand were initially prohibited in terms of emergency regulations but went ahead after talks with the police.

Members of the National Peace-keeping Force were deployed on the East Rand for the first time to monitor the rallies. REUTER reports that troops barred 50 armed right wingers from laying wreaths on graves of whites at the Elspark Cemetery in Boksburg, where Mr. Hani's family gathered.

New Allegations Winnie Mandela Stole Funds Reported

MB0904145994 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1445 GMT 9 Apr 94

[Report by Ernest Oelofse]

[Text] Johannesburg April 9 SAPA—A row is brewing between East London newspaper THE DAILY DISPATCH and Mrs Winnie Mandela, the president of the African National Congress Women's League. According to the newspaper a secret ANC report, in which it was found that Mrs Mandela had stolen money from and defrauded her own party to the tune of hundreds of thousands of rands, was leaked to a DISPATCH correspondent in Cape Town.

A recent report in the DISPATCH said the ANC was still trying to work out how much money was missing. Mrs Mandela, who is widely tipped as a future cabinet minister in the new South Africa, had refused to appear before an ANC commission into the affair headed by late ANC chief Oliver Tambo, it said.

The ANC commission's report, claimed the DISPATCH, had found that Mrs Mandela had been caught counting piles of United States dollars and cheques after a visit to the United States. The money was "donations" Mrs Mandela had collected during her visit and had failed to declare to the ANC.

There was also evidence that Mrs Mandela had pocketed "substantial" amounts of interest yielded by funds deposited into her account. These funds were legally destined for the ANC's social welfare department.

Mrs Mandela is also suspected in the ANC report, according to the dispatch, of taking an alleged R190,000 [rand] "kickback" on a farm bought by the ANC for returning exiles. The price paid for the Walkerville property was R350,000, yet it was only worth R160,000. Mrs Mandela was a main party in the deal.

According to the ANC report, Mrs Mandela had admitted shaving R74,000 off a donation destined for the ANC's social welfare department. The money had, to date, not been paid back. A statement issued by Mrs Mandela on Saturday said she had instructed her lawyers to undertake litigation against the DISPATCH.

Freedom Front To Sign Agreements With ANC

MB0804073094 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 8 Apr 94

[Text] The leader of the Freedom Front, General Constand Viljoen, says his party still has to sign two agreements with the ANC before the elections. Addressing a public meeting in Vereeniging, Gen. Viljoen said the first dealt with procedures for counting votes to establish Afrikaner support for a volkstaat [homeland]. It would also make provision for community councils for areas outside the volkstaat to enable Afrikaners who did not live in the volkstaat to keep in touch with the volkstaat government. Gen. Viljoen said it was hoped that the agreement could be signed within days.

He said the second agreement would define the term self-determination. Gen. Viljoen said it was necessary to define the term to avoid any misunderstanding after the

election. It also enabled people voting for a volkstaat to know exactly what they were voting for. He said he insisted on as many representatives at foreign embassies as possible to be present at the signing of the accords to forestall a turnabout by the ANC after the election.

Freedom Front Campaign Efforts Described

MB1004115694 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 10 Apr 94 p 4

[Report by Claire Roberston]

[Text] Dwarfed by a two-metre-high arrangement of drift-wood and strelitzias in the lobby of the Freedom Front's [FF] new offices, General Constand Viljoen's daughter-in-law is making soothing sounds. "But if the volk [people] doesn't vote," Sharon Viljoen tells a caller, "we have nothing".

Convincing the volk to vote this month is the uphill battle being waged by the small Freedom Front from its smart new offices in the Pretoria suburb of Lynwood, at public meetings, on the telephone and on "Why you should vote" tape cassettes, available for a donation of R[Rand]5.

Relatives make tea and man the phones, and the press secretary straps on his side-arm to double as a bodyguard. The mood of urgent elation infects the group of largely Afrikaner Volksfront defectors—except perhaps Dr Pieter Mulder, veteran campaigner newly cast from the comfortable, watertight organisation of the Conservative Party [CP]. "No party lists, no voters rolls...It makes me nervous from a profession a point of view. One day, the lines are jammed—but then, it only takes 20 people to jam the lines."

Former AVF [Afrikaner National Front] head and now Freedom Front leader General Viljoen is nervous, too. With no party political background, he cannot appreciate the organisational feat of nine regional offices and a headquarters being set up within a week. Every morning he heads a strategy meeting of his handful of troops and then, as the Front's single greatest asset in this election of personalities, he begins his punishing schedule of between one and three meetings a day. In East Rand towns and beyond, his stern-jawed face adorns every lamppost, courtesy of the at least R400,000 [rand] in election funds the Front has received in terms of the Electoral Act. But, only a few weeks old and tottering to its feet, the Freedom Front is in danger of being hoisted by its own rooi/swartgevaar [red black threat] petard.

"We have programmed them for years to see April 27 as doomsday, to believe that to vote is to surrender," says CP MP and now Freedom Front campaign manager Corne Mulder.

The Right have also made much capital out of a decades-old fear and mistrust of the "Communist anti-Christ", as the African National Congress is known in these circles.

Now the FF has a few weeks in which to convince its followers to vote, and to trust the ANC's word.

There are three right-wing approaches to the election, says Dr Mulder:

"We can pretend it isn't happening.

"Or we can recognise there is a massive tidal wave, 30 stories high, that will hit South Africa 18 days from now. (We can) stand on the beach, put our hands up and say 'Stop!'.

"Or we can say, how do I use the energy of the wave? To do this I need a surfboard, and I need it fast. "The Freedom Front is that surfboard." [quotation marks as published]

Conservative Party MP Tom Langley, top right-wing negotiator and AVF executive member, is a member of the group clinging to the Canute option. But he looks set to climb on the surfboard: Spotted entering General Viljoen's office on Thursday morning, he later concedes he will probably vote—for the Freedom Front.

"My personal opinion is that there is no hope of getting a volkstaat [homeland] before April 27."

As General Viljoen tells a meeting in Vereeniging that night: "If there is a volkstaat before April 25, fine. If not, voting is the next best option."

As the Freedom Front campaign gathers momentum—and sheds any association with the neo-Nazi right-wing fringe—so do the crowds increase. Six hundred at the first meeting in Potchefstroom last week, twice that number if Vereeniging on Thursday.

An Iscor executive at the Vereeniging meeting had learned the right-wing lesson well. "I will never vote. It is better to die on your feet than live on your knees." He and thousands of others like him, according to Dr Mulder, cannot get beyond Nelson Mandela's public vow that there will not be a volkstaat—although Dr Mulder takes ghoulish comfort in the 75-year-old ANC president's rider "in my lifetime."

Polls show more than 70 percent of rightwingers are determined to vote—but not all are convinced the FF is their best option. "I would have considered voting for the CP, the National Party or the Democratic Party," said a Vereeniging pensioner at a Viljoen meeting on Thursday night. "I will listen to the Freedom Front, because I respect the general. But I think a vote for the NP is a stronger vote against the ANC."

The Front believes it has in hand a deal which offers not only opposition to the "communist alliance", but the only hope of attaining a volkstaat. Volkstaters this year negotiated crucial amendments to the constitution, allowing for the establishment of a 20-member council whose task will be to convince parliament that a volkstaat is desirable and feasible. No guarantees are given that it will then be established—but the constitution

does specifically provide for any volkstaat boundaries to override provincial boundaries in that event. This constitutional amendment is a window of opportunity granted to the volkstaters; if they do not record enough support on April 27-28, it will close.

"If you do not support me, if we do not get massive support, we will get no volkstaat," General Viljoen warned the Vereeniging audience. The only path then open would be the one espoused by rightwingers boycotting the election: insurrection.

A 21-one-year-old businessman at Viljoen's meeting, mindful no doubt of the Bophuthatswana execution of Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] members, reacted to this option: "If a war starts, I will leave for Holland the next day."

To the Freedom Front this national, multiracial election is not a plebiscite of 22-million South Africans, but a referendum of 2.8- million Afrikaners. An accord with the ANC and National Party has been drawn up, allowing special counting procedures at the 1,000-odd polling stations in predominantly white areas, to determine volkstaat support.

"The ANC wants to accommodate us—not because they like us, but they realise that up to 90 percent of the boere [farmers] with a small 'b' are also Boere, capital B," said Dr Mulder. "Our people are the farmers, and the ANC is desperate to ensure food security."

For now, his battle is to convince the Right that attaining the dream of a volkstaat is "not just a question of putting up a poster and saying this is our volkstaat".

Freedom Front Campaign Advertisement Published

MB1104070094

[Editorial Report] Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans on 10 April on page 9 carries a three-quarter-page advertisement for the Freedom Front (FF). The top eighth of the ad features the slogan: THE FREEDOM FRONT CAN MAKE THE DIFFERENCE! In the middle of the ad, taking up more than half the space is a scale with weights on both sides. The left hand side has three weights of different sizes. The biggest is marked ANC, the next NP (National Party) and the smallest has the SACP's (South African Communist Party) hammer and sickle. On the right side of the scale is one big weight marked Freedom Front, and below that the words "throw your weight in behind Gen. Viljoen and the Freedom Front now." Below this are the words: "If you vote against the ANC/Communists (and you must chose between the NP and the Freedom Front), remember:

- Vote for a party that did not yield to the ANC throughout the negotiations.
- Vote for a party that did not alienate moderate partners such as Inkatha, Bop (Bophuthatswana), and Ciskei.

- Vote for a party that did not break its election promises.
- Vote for a party that is not in alliance with the ANC/SACP behind the scenes. Do not allow the NP to catch you again with hollow promises."

Directly below the scale are the words: "Trust Gen. Viljoen and the Freedom Front to make the difference." To the left of this is a photograph of Gen. Viljoen, and alongside it "FREEDOM FRONT" and the party's logo. Above the scale appear the words: "The NP has been weighed...and found to be too light.

IEC Commissioners: Elections Possible in Natal

MB0904142394 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 1100 GMT 9 Apr 94

[Text] Independent Electoral Commissioners Dikgang Moseneke and Gay McDougall say that the IEC [Independent Electoral Commission] has the capability to conduct an election in kwaZulu-Natal. Speaking after a brief tour of the region Miss McDougall and Advocate Moseneke said they had found that the majority of people in the region wanted to participate in the elections. Mr. Moseneke said the IEC would be flexible in the way it organized the elections there, and where necessary it would shift voter stations out of trouble zones to the border of South Africa and kwaZulu. He said security would be stepped up and the routes to the voting stations protected by the SADF [South African Defense Force].

Central Zululand 'Most Difficult' Area

MB0904181394 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 1600 GMT 9 Apr 94

[Text] The Independent Electoral Commission [IEC] says in a report that central Zululand will be the most difficult area in which to conduct free and fair elections, but that voting in kwaZulu-Natal will not be postponed. Speaking to journalists after a brief visit to the region, two IEC commissioners, Mr. Dikgang Moseneke and Miss Gay McDougall, said they had detected a strong wish among the inhabitants to take part in the election. Mr. Moseneke said that if necessary the IEC would transfer polling stations from trouble spots. Security would be stepped up and routes to the polling stations protected by the SADF [South African Defense Force].

Remaining Tasks Confronting IEC Reviewed

MB0904194694 Johannesburg WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN in English 8-14 Apr 94 p 12

[Article by Paul Stober]

[Text] With the countdown display at the Independent Electoral Commission [IEC] reception registering 19 days to go before the election, 193,000 electoral officers—who will have to run the voting stations during the three days of the poll—still have to be trained or have their training upgraded.

The final training programme, which will equip them for their duties at the stations, is only due to kick in next week and will continue until April 24.

Training of electoral officers who have specialised functions—such as counting the votes—will continue right up until the election.

The tasks facing the IEC in the three short weeks before the election are daunting, and international observers working with the commission are convinced it is too late for the massive election operation to be implemented as originally planned. "We are concerned that they have left it too late," an insider said diplomatically. "But there is nothing to be done except to push ahead."

The outstanding tasks include:

—The training of more than 12,000 electoral monitors, who will be the eyes and ears of the IEC on the ground during the poll and will help the commission decide whether the election has been free and fair.

The IEC has 8,171 monitors in hand, with another 2,300 due to join them at the end of the week. The cut-off date for the training of monitors is April 17. Their deployment around the country has not yet been finalised.

—The location of nearly 3,000 polling stations around the country. Of the 8,500 stations, 5,740 have been designated.

Equipment for all the stations has been ordered and it is planned that everything will be in place three days before the election.

In addition, the National Electoral Observer Network (Neon), which is accredited by the IEC, this week began recruiting the 50,000 local observers they hope to have in place for the poll.

The observers—who can only report incidents to the IEC's election monitors—are expected to provide vital support to the monitors who will be stretched thin on the ground during the poll.

The national co-ordinator of the network, Stiaan van der Merwe, complained: "The IEC is paying very little attention to making this work, despite good arrangements being made".

But the IEC's chief media officer, Pieter Cronje, is not unduly worried. "Our election readiness plan is computerised, and when you look at the graphics we are on target," he said.

The logistical problems are not the only ones currently besetting the IEC. One insider said that while the commission was being pushed on by "plenty of good people working helluva hard", the operation has picked up "underqualified freeloaders who walk around waiting for their beepers to go off for lunch."

The IEC has almost 180,000 people on its payroll and the number is growing as more operations get under way.

And, although many staffers are equipped with cars, beepers and cellular phones, they seem to have difficulty communicating with each other and bureaucratic snarl-ups have proved a constant hindrance.

Last week, over 200 monitors threatened to go on strike after they did not receive salaries.

"They are there to represent civil society but they have assumed a kind of bureaucratic attitude which is not explained by the pressures of time. They are not transparent at all," said Van der Merwe, who is trying to co-ordinate Neon's observers with the commission.

Cronje responded: "Any large body of people working together will produce complaints about process and product. We have to work fast."

Commonwealth Election Observers Begin Arriving

MB1004122494 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0900 GMT 10 Apr 94

[Text] Members of the biggest contingent of Commonwealth observers put together to monitor an election have begun arriving in Johannesburg. The Commonwealth secretary general, Emeka Anyaoku, arrived in South Africa on Friday [8 April] and will brief members of the mission who are already here. Former Jamaican prime minister, Michael Manley, who will lead the 120-strong Commonwealth Observers' Group to South Africa, is expected to arrive on Wednesday. The aim of the mission is to form an independent judgment on whether conditions exist for a free election, and if the result of the election reflects the will of the people. Mission members will be deployed throughout the country from 16 April.

To Focus on Natal, PWV Polls

MB1104132594 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1156 GMT 11 Apr 94

[Report by M. Schnehage]

[Text] Johannesburg April 11 SAPA—The arrival of additional high-ranking observers from more than 30 member countries makes the Commonwealth Observer Group to South Africa (COGSA) the largest election observer group yet assembled by the Commonwealth.

COGSA will be headed by former Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley and will include political figures, parliamentarians and election experts.

The group's deputy chairman, former New Zealand Governor General Sir Paul Reeves, told reporters in Johannesburg on Monday COGSA would concentrate its efforts on the Natal and PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] regions—the two areas most likely to be problematic during the election.

Sir Paul said COGSA's main task would be to submit a report on whether or not the election was free and fair. A

core group of 60 additional observers would join Commonwealth personnel already on the ground, including members of the Commonwealth Observer Mission to South Africa.

According to a statement issued at Monday's informal news briefing, COGSA would "observe all relevant aspects of the organisation and conduct of the elections in accordance with the law".

The group would act "impartially and independently" to form "an independent judgement as to whether conditions exist for a free expression of will by the electors and if the result of the election reflects the wishes of the people".

A preliminary COGSA report would be submitted before the announcement of the election results whereafter a final report on its findings would be submitted to Commonwealth Secretary General Chief Emeka Anyaoku. The final report would be forwarded to the South African Government, political parties and commonwealth heads of governments.

PAC Official Calls Monitors 'CIA Agents'

MB1004193494 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1824 GMT 10 Apr 94

[Report by Ben MacIennan]

[Text] East London April 10 SAPA—International and local observers were labelled "CIA agents" by a PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] official at a funeral in Ngangelizwe, Transkei, on Saturday [9 April].

A schoolboy who reportedly tried to take a short cut through the stadium where the funeral was taking place, was shot and killed, allegedly by a PAC marshal.

The funeral, on Saturday, was of the chairman of the PAC's Port St Johns branch, Mr Mvumelwano Mapipa, killed in a shooting incident on the Port St Johns-Umtata road last month.

A member of the PAC's Transkei executive, Mr Victor Zamela, told the crowd of about 300 that United Nations, international church monitors for peace and network of independent monitors observers in the stadium were "CIA agents", and that they were there to foil the PAC's struggle for freedom.

Earlier, a Ngangelizwe schoolboy, Xola Jafta, was shot dead at the stadium, allegedly by a PAC marshal.

A source said the youth had apparently been trying to take a recognised short cut through the stadium grounds to shops on the other side, and got into an argument with a marshal. "This PAC marshal took a gun and shot him right in the chest," he said.

When the police were summoned, the marshals fled, and the PAC leadership made no attempt to help the police, the source said. Jafta was dead on arrival at Umtata hospital, he said.

Speakers at the ceremony also claimed the ANC was responsible for Mr Mapipa's death, and attacked Transkei ruler Major General Bantu Holomisa, saying the PAC had protected Transkei and now Transkei was turning against them.

The comments came only two days after IEC [Independent Electoral Commission]-brokered peace talks in Umtata between the ANC and PAC.

The talks, called to halt months of violence in the Port St Johns area, ended with a commitment from both sides to an immediate truce, and to a peace summit.

IEC To Deliver 500,000 Voter Cards to Transkei

MB1204073894 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0344 GMT 12 Apr 24

[Report by D. Isaacson]

[Text] Qumbu April 11 SAPA—The Independent Electoral Commission [IEC] will deliver more than 500,000 voter cards to Umtata on Wednesday [13 April], Transkei military ruler Maj-Gen Bantu Holomisa told supporters at Qumbu on Monday. The African National Congress candidate said the IEC had agreed to increase the number of cards from 200,000 after a meeting with the ANC.

Gen Holomisa again warned Transkeians not to accept food from the National Party because maize meal and sausages had been laced with a chemical which would prevent imbibers from voting. He promised residents his government would investigate claims that homeland police and soldiers, ANC and South African Communist Party members were linked to crime in Qumbu.

IEC Says Holding Employees' Voting Cards Illegal

MB1104172194 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1646 GMT 11 Apr 94

[Text] Johannesburg April 11 SAPA—The Independent Electoral Commission [IEC] would not hesitate to prosecute employers who retained their employees' temporary voter cards against their will, the IEC said in a statement on Monday [11 April]. It said it had come to the attention of the IEC's Investigation Department, via reports from specialist monitors in the Western Cape, that temporary voter cards were in some instances being retained by farmers on behalf of their workers.

This also appeared to be the practice among some employers in the Western Cape.

According to Advocate [Lawyer] Nicholas Tee, national co-ordinator of the IEC's Investigation Department, the IEC would investigate any complaints lodged by any workers who alleged their cards had been retained by their employers against their will.

"The practice of retaining temporary voter cards and id documents for employees is injudicious. If it is found to have occurred without the consent of the worker, prosecution in terms of the Electoral Act and prescribed regulations will follow immediately," the IEC said.

Details on Vote Counting, Announcement of Results

MB0804112894 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 8 Apr 94 pp 1, 2

[Report by E. Waugh and H. Grange]

[Text] If all goes according to plan, South Africa's new government will be in office by mid-May. The dramatic moment will follow the May 6 election of a new president by the National Assembly and the formation of a multiparty Cabinet of national unity. It will be preceded by a series of important steps, triggered by the election.

Below are the major stepping stones on the path to the future, gleaned by THE STAR from negotiating documents, the various agencies involved and political parties.

- On April 26 special voting will be held for people who are pregnant, aged, disabled or sick. South Africans overseas will vote on the same day.
- On April 27 and 28 ordinary voting will take place. April 27 will be a public holiday, and schools will remain closed on April 28. Voting hours will be from 7 AM to 7 PM over the three days.
- The votes will be counted at 1,200 counting stations around the country by electoral enumerators.
- It is expected that the counting should be completed within two days. In terms of electoral legislation, the results will not be announced earlier than 48 hours after the polls close—and not more than 10 days later, by May 8.
- The national and provincial results are likely to be announced simultaneously by Independent Electoral Commission chairman Mr Justice Johann Kriegler in Midrand. The names of the candidates who will go to the national parliament and the provincial legislatures will also be made public at that time.
- The country will then enter the so-called "interregnum", where the current government will act as a caretaker until the new government takes power.
- The nine provincial legislatures will convene for the first time on May 5, while the National Assembly will be convened by the Chief Justice in Cape Town on May 6. The president will be elected by the National Assembly, and the provincial assemblies will elect their premier.
- Barring any delay in counting, the current Government will formally leave office on May 6. This will

follow the convening by the new president, in conjunction with leaders of other parties with more than 5 percent of support, of a Cabinet of national unity.

—It is understood that the new parliament will continue sitting until May 10. At this point the new president will be inaugurated at a high-profile ceremony, due to be held in Pretoria.

IEC Warns TEC of Delays in Inauguration Timetable

MB1104193294 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1906 GMT 11 Apr 94

[By Patrick Bulger]

[Text] Johannesburg April 11 SAPA—Independent Electoral Commission [IEC] Chairman Judge Johann Krieger has written to the Transitional Executive Council [TEC] to warn that its timetable to inaugurate a new government may have to change. The judge reminded the TEC in a letter that his commission had up to 10 days to decide whether the election was "substantially free and fair".

The TEC has decided on a series of dates to inaugurate South Africa's new national and provincial governments.

They are May 5 for the inauguration of the nine provincial assemblies, May 6 for the inauguration of the national assembly and May 10 for the inauguration of the new state president.

In terms of the Electoral Act, the IEC may not pronounce the elections free and fair within two days after the election. The law gives the IEC another eight days in which to hear electoral disputes.

An IEC spokesman said the IEC had until May 9 to declare the elections free and fair. If it took this long, the TEC's inauguration dates would have to be changed.

Although both TEC and IEC sources said the judge was merely pointing out the legal position, he was also pointing out the possibility of a delay that would have practical implications for the logistics of the transition.

The period between the end of the elections and the inauguration of a new government could see the multi-party TEC assuming effective control of the government, a TEC source said.

"There has been concern about who is in charge after the elections. This may mean that the TEC will have to take control," the source said.

He pointed out that in normal democracies, the levers of power are held by the former government until a new government takes charge. But if the ruling national party loses by a landslide and if there is an electoral dispute, the TEC may have to step into the vacuum.

The TEC's management committee which comprises, among others, of members of government, the NP, the African National Congress and the South African Communist Party, was due to meet for the last time on April 25.

However, the management committee has now decided that it will meet again on April 29, ostensibly to wrap up its affairs.

The TEC source said the question of who would control the security forces in the period between the election and the inauguration of a new government had been referred to legal advisers after a dispute about the issue in the TEC-appointed joint military command council.

Right-Wing Council Urges Alternative Inaugural Site

MB0904114794 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1105 GMT 9 Apr 94

[Text] Pretoria April 9 SAPA—The rightwing "burgerraad" [citizens' council] of Pretoria says that because of the history of the Union Buildings it would be unwise to inaugurate the new state president at this venue. In a statement sent to the main South African political players, the South African Police, foreign embassies and the media, the burgerraad called for an alternative site to be used. A copy of the statement sent to SAPA said no-one could guarantee security at an event which was expected to draw the biggest crowd ever in the history of the country.

It called for an alternative site to be used, saying no-one could guarantee security at an event which was expected to draw the biggest crowd ever in the history of the country. [as received]

The burgerraad argued that most of the people living in the vicinity of the Union Buildings were Afrikaners and the inauguration could lead to "bitterness" among these citizens. Unlike a sports stadium, the Union Buildings could not accommodate a massive crowd of people. Up to 300,000 could attend the inauguration on May 9 or 10, it said. Also, the union building was an ideal place for a sniper attack and crowd control would be next to impossible.

Mbeki, Ramaphosa Main Contenders for Deputy President

MB0904141394 Johannesburg WEEKEND STAR in English 9 Apr 94 p 2

[Report by political correspondent Kaizer Nyatsumbra]

[Text] Will Thabo Mbeki or Cyril Ramaphosa be deputy president of South Africa in a month's time? And if it's Ramaphosa, will Pik Botha hang on to his post as Foreign Minister?

The imminence of the election—now just 17 days away—is sparking furious debate in political circles

about who will be occupying key posts in the new coalition Cabinet after the voting is over, according to reliable sources. Intense interest is focused on the race for one of two deputy presidencies provided for in the Interim Constitution.

Polls suggest that F.W. de Klerk, as leader of the party likely to come second in the election, will win one of the posts. But ANC leader Nelson Mandela—the overwhelming favourite for president—will have to choose the second deputy president from his own ranks. Mbeki and Ramaphosa are regarded as the top contenders, with Mbeki's seniority in his favour, and Ramaphosa's stronger showing on the ANC list boosting his chances.

The outcome could affect Botha's future. If Mbeki were not to achieve the deputy presidency, he would be a very strong candidate for the Foreign Ministry. As incumbent president, De Klerk's most senior Cabinet Minister, Botha—now the longest-serving foreign minister in the world—is certain to be one of the NP MPs to be included in the Cabinet which is to be announced early next month.

ANC sources said debate on the new Cabinet was now at an advanced stage within the organisation.

The national executive committee had been scheduled to discuss the issue and make recommendations on the issue this week, but the meeting was postponed until next week because of yesterday's four-way summit of leaders to discuss "the Natal problem".

Mbeki and Ramaphosa are the two main candidates for the position of South Africa's first deputy president, who will come from the biggest party if no more than one other party wins more than 20 percent of the vote. The ANC sources said there were sensitivities over this discussion, with each man's camp making a strong claim for the position. Ramaphosa's backers argued that as the candidate placed immediately after Mandela on the ANC's national election list, he should be heir-apparent to the septuagenarian ANC leader. Mbeki's supporters—many in the ANC Youth League—said he had been placed second on regional lists, and claimed that as the list which saw Ramaphosa leap-frogging to second spot was a result of the national conference attended by party bosses, it did not represent "the will of the people".

Should Mbeki get the deputy presidency, Botha—whose only other challenger is said to be ANC deputy international affairs director Aziz Pahad—is almost assured of the Foreign Affairs post.

In terms of the Interim Constitution, South Africa's new president will be obliged to appoint Ministers from parties which have polled at least 5 percent of the vote "on the advice of the parties to which the relevant portfolios have been allocated."

TEC Assures Public Servant of Job Security

MB0904082594 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 0500 GMT 9 Apr 94

[Text] The Transitional Executive Council [TEC] has assured all public servants that their future is safe after the elections. In a statement the TEC asks public servants to give their full support to assure good administration and security during the elections. They are not to take part in disruptive activities such as strikes. The statement referred public servants to the provisions of the new constitution that provides for any person employed in any government department on 27 April to be retained in service after elections.

Publishes Advertisement

MB1104162394

[Editorial Report] The Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English on 10 April in the Business Times Supplement on page 6 carries a full-page advertisement from the Transitional Executive Council [TEC]. The Johannesburg SUNDAY NATION in English on 11 April on page 11 carries an almost identical full-page advertisement, omitting the last two sentences. The text is as follows:

"A message from the TEC to all public servants including members of the security forces in South Africa, the TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei] states and the self-governing territories

"In less than three weeks' time South Africa will be participating in a unique and historic event: the elections of 26/27/28 April 1994.

"It is in the interests of all South Africans that this crucial and important phase of the South African transition to a non-racial and non-sexist democracy be peaceful and successful.

"This election will relegate past differences to history and usher in a new era of hope, reconciliation and prosperity for all South Africans.

"At the same time the TEC is aware of:

"—The increasing concern among public servants, including members of the security forces, about their future, pensions and salaries.

"—Strikes and rumours about strikes.

"—Concern about promotions and job security.

"The TEC has already taken concrete steps to address these concerns and problems:

"1. Public servants are being made aware of the provisions of the Constitution of South Africa which comes into effect on 27 April 1994. In terms of section 236 of the Constitution, a person who was immediately before 27 April employed by any department of state (including a police force), administration, military force or other

institution performing government functions shall continue in such employment. Furthermore, there is clear and unambiguous provision that—

“(a) the terms and conditions of such employment shall continue to apply;

“(b) the pensionable salary or pensionable salary scale of such a public servant shall not be reduced; and

“(c) there shall be a Public Service Commission which shall exercise its powers relating to public administration fairly, impartially and independently.

“2. Although the Constitution comes into operation only on 27 April 1994, the TEC has, on the basis of the provisions of the Constitution guaranteed all public servants their jobs, salaries and pensions.

“3. Certain steps have already been taken by the TEC in preparation for the implementation of the Constitution: a task force of the TEC was appointed to deal specifically with the concerns of public servants and to co-ordinate the participation of all public servant organisations in the preparation for rationalisation of the various public services.

“4. This task force has already intervened in specific instances to assist in restoring normality and addressing concerns of public servants.

“5. Where necessary, as in the case of the concerns of members of the South African Police and Correctional Services, the Management Committee of the TEC will meet organisations of public servants to address problems.

“The is convinced that the elections cannot and must not be postponed. It is vital that the elections proceed in an effective and organised fashion, without any disruption.

“Public servants are essential to the success of the elections.

“Your dedication to serving our country and your skills are indispensable to a successful transition.

“In the interests of a peaceful and democratic future for our country.

“The TEC urgently appeals to all public servants

“(a) to accept the assurance from the TEC that their future is secure after 27 April 1994 and that in the meantime any urgent problem will receive the necessary attention;

“(b) to give their full support and participation to the administration and security of the election; and

“(c) to take part in the process of rationalisation of the public services, to accept responsibility for ensuring a democratic and peaceful transition, and to refrain from any action, particularly strike action, which can benefit only those who want to disrupt the elections.

“A successful election will lead to a stable country and an effective government that can, as a matter of urgency, attend to the concerns and problems of public servants.

“The TEC calls on all public servants, including members of the security forces, to play their part.”

NIS Reportedly Linked to Eskom-kwaZulu Arms Deal

MB0904121994 Johannesburg WEEKEND STAR in English 9 Apr 94 pp 1-2

[“Exclusive report” by Janine Lazarus]

[Text] Members of the National Intelligence Service [NIS] might be linked to Eskom's sale of arms to the kwaZulu Police. On March 25, the day the parastatal announced it had uncovered and cancelled plans to sell 1,000 semi-automatic rifles to an arms dealer for resale to the kwaZulu Police, 10 weapons were signed out of Eskom's arsenal and loaded into a truck parked outside Eskom's Megawatt Park headquarters. A source within Eskom said the truck was accompanied by a number of other vehicles, including a grey Mercedes-Benz bearing the registration NVB131T. Senior police sources said this week that the Mercedes was registered in the name of the NIS at a Skinner Street, Pretoria, address.

According to official Eskom documents in WEEKEND STAR's possession, two transactions for the removal of 20 LM-4 semi-automatic rifles to an unknown destination took place two weeks ago. The weapons were apparently checked out to a “bearer”. WEEKEND STAR knows the identity of the “bearer”, but for legal reasons cannot name the person.

Eskom officials insist that the “bearer” is not one of their employees. A form authorising removal from Eskom stores was signed by Eskom manager Johan van der Walt, who, with Eskom security head Floris Bonthuys, was suspended last week after the utility investigated the weapons deal. The weapons then mysteriously returned to the stores.

Repeated attempts to find out from the NIS, Eskom and the State President's office failed to establish what an NIS vehicle was doing at Eskom, the identity of the “bearer” who signed for the weapons, and why further weapons were being sold after Eskom had publicly undertaken not to sell arms.

An NIS spokesman, who refused to be named, denied that his organisation was linked to any arms deal between Eskom and the kwaZulu Police. “There is no question whatsoever that we could be involved there. We do have contact from time to time. It's formal liaison—just a question of talking about what things are like. Then we drive to the front door.”

The spokesman at first refused to take down the Mercedes-Benz's registration details, but then agreed to check the information. He called back later to say the

information was wrong, and attempted to support this by quoting a different registration number, which he said belonged to a BMW registered to a financial house in Orkney. He laughed when he was told the information had been gleaned from reliable police sources. "And you trust them?" he asked.

The police sources double-checked their information and confirmed that the registration number noted at Megawatt Park at the time of the arms deal belonged to the NIS.

An Eskom spokesman, given the name of the mysterious "bearer" and asked who he was, said the only people who would know were the two suspended Eskom employees who set up the weapons deal. "And is it fair to worry them after they have been suspended?" he asked.

Late last Thursday Eskom's public affairs senior general manager Bongani Khumalo promised he would come up with some answers. After arranging a meeting last Friday to clear things up, he referred WEEKEND STAR to Eskom's acting chief executive, Dr George Lindeque. "We've designated him spokesman on this." However, Lindeque was not prepared to clear up the mystery surrounding the NIS vehicle. "We have appointed an investigative committee," he said. "I can't pre-empt any finding right now and it would not be right to comment on any of the findings. We are going to go public on all the findings."

Richard Carter, President's Office communications department director, said his office was "grateful" for the information provided, but said it was "impossible" to make any comment. "I will pass it on to the people concerned," he said, and referred WEEKEND STAR to the NIS—which was, after all, where we had started.

NIS Denies Involvement in Arms Deal

MB0904125494 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1134
GMT 9 Apr 94

[Excerpts] Pretoria April 9 SAPA—The National Intelligence Service [NIS] on Saturday [9 April] strongly denied a published report saying its members "might" be linked to the sale of arms by electricity supply giant Eskom to the kwaZulu Police. The WEEKEND STAR reported members of the NIS "might be linked to Eskom's sale of arms to the kwaZulu Police. [passage omitted]

But on Saturday the NIS said in a statement the Service strongly denied it was in any way involved. It regretted the publication of the report, especially after the reporter concerned had been provided with the "correct facts". The NIS was to refer the matter to the Media Council in light of the newspaper's treatment of the Service, said the statement. It added that because of the sensitivity concerning the availability of weapons in South Africa, the NIS was also to approach the Goldstone Commission in an attempt to establish if there had been any bad faith (kwader trou) attempt to involve the NIS in the matter.

Eskom Agrees to Inquiry Into Alleged Arms Sales

MB1204070994 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2250
GMT 11 Apr 94

[Text] Johannesburg April 11 SAPA—Eskom [Electricity Supply Commission] said on Monday [11 April] it had agreed with the National Union of Mineworkers, the National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa and South African Iron and Steel to conduct an urgent investigation into alleged arms sales by some employees of the parastatal.

To be co-ordinated by the Independent Mediation Services of South Africa [IMSSA], the investigation will focus on further arms sales and the position of surplus arms in Eskom in relation to security, the possibility of some employees within Eskom supporting destabilisation, and political conflict within Eskom in relation to possible interruption of electricity supplies.

Eskom said it and the three trade unions were drawing up terms of reference for submission to the IMSSA commission of inquiry. Last month, two Eskom employees were suspended after they apparently concluded a deal to sell scores of surplus weapons from the company to the kwaZulu Police.

National Intelligence Service Seeking Recruits

MB0904194794 Johannesburg WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN in English 8-14 Apr 94 p 12

[Text] Are you physically, intellectually and morally brave and enterprising with self-discipline, an open mind, objectivity, selflessness and dedication?

Would you like to work in a "new South African" organisation with a non-racial, non-sexist recruitment policy, updated management systems, formal labour relations practices and specialist training which concentrates on developing human resources to the utmost?

If so, you should join "one of the oldest professions in the world". In case you have the wrong idea, this is intelligence-gathering, according to a recruitment brochure of the National Intelligence Service [NIS].

Under the heading "It's time for the true facts about the National Intelligence Service," the glossy handout explains that the NIS regularly distributes "products" to 150 "clients", including the state president, state departments and interdepartmental committees.

It says that because of the secrecy that surrounds it, the intelligence profession is beset by "the most misperceptions and ignorance."

In fact it renders a service that cannot be obtained elsewhere, while its "systematic way of processing intelligence" ensures that "the NIS does not spread unfounded rumours".

To reassure the tender of conscience, the NIS insists it is not above the law and that "extensive legislation dictates

its activities", that it is "under no circumstances an instrument in the hands of a political party", that it has no executive powers, and that secrecy "does not imply a violation of human rights; it is however necessary to safeguard sensitive information".

It insists that it does not use "poisoned umbrella tips", but adds that advanced technology is an "important aspect of the current intelligence world".

According to the brochure, the NIS has a defensive counter-intelligence function which includes safeguarding information, VIPs, installations and equipment, "as well as neutralising foreign intelligence operations." It says brightly: "Although South Africa now has more friends than earlier, we are not so naive to believe that we only have friends."

Most information is obtainable from the media or is collected openly, the brochure says. But it concedes "we do snoop...", explaining: "It is important to also obtain essential information in a clandestine manner, employing covert agents and technological capabilities."

If you are interested you will need, in addition to the sterling qualities listed above, a tertiary education for most posts. You will also be subject to security clearances and psychometric tests. The brochure provides no address for applications.

ANC Warns Police Not To Stage Planned Strike

MB0904144894 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1100 GMT 9 Apr 94

[Text] The African National Congress has warned members of the South African Police not to embark on a proposed strike in two weeks' time. ANC spokesman Pravin Gordhan said the police should not become participants in disrupting and sabotaging the elections. He said they should instead become part of the process of protecting the election to ensure it was free and fair.

Police Union Threatens Action Over Dismissed Members

MB0904202194 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1157 GMT 9 Apr 94

[Text] Cape Town April 9 SAPA—The Police Prisons and Civil Rights Union [Popcru] has threatened to embark on mass action if its dismissed and suspended members are not reinstated, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reported on Saturday [9 April]. This follows the alleged failure of the Transitional Executive Council (TEC) and the Department of Correctional Services and Justice to address the union's grievances. Speaking in Cape Town, the union's regional chairman, Mr Nathan Ramalane, condemned the TEC for not acceding to Popcru's demands.

TEC To Triple Police Election Allowance

MB1004094294 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 10 Apr 94 p 1

[Report by Peter de Ionnio]

[Text] The TEC [Transitional Executive Council] is set to treble the election allowance paid to about 80,000 police officers in an attempt to avert a threatened strike. An announcement expected on Tuesday [12 April] will increase the daily payment to police on active duty from R22.50 [rand] to R61.50—equal to the total allowances granted to National Peacekeeping Force members.

A police general said a top-level decision to back the SA [South African] Police Union appeal to the TEC for substantial increases in pay between the ranks of constable and colonel was made on Friday.

A memo signed by Police Commissioner Johan van der Merwe late on Friday supporting the daily allowance increase is expected to be distributed in the force tomorrow.

MK, APLA Undergo Military Training in Zimbabwe

MR0904204494 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1800 GMT 9 Apr 94

[Text] Five-hundred members of the ANC's armed wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation; MK], and the PAC's [Pan-Africanist Congress] military wing, APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army], have set aside their differences to undergo joint training. The soldiers are in the Zimbabwean capital, Harare, where they are being trained for their incorporation in the South African Defense Force with the knowledge of the South African Government. This report from the BBC in Harare.

[Begin recording] [BBC announcer] In the bush of Zimbabwe, this is the kind of training given to the future members of South Africa's unified defense force. Five-hundred men and women have been transformed from the guerrillas of yesterday to the regular soldiers of tomorrow. Bush fighters who spent their lives executing hit-and-run raids into South Africa have been taught how to foil their acts of sabotage which were their stock and trade. Members of the rival African National Congress and Pan Africanist Congress have buried their differences to train side by side.

[MK Commander Siphiwe Nyanda] Well, it's not easy, but it's something we have to do. At the political level there is reconciliation, and at the military level as well. We have to work with our former adversaries. We found that in discussions, which have been going on up to now, that it's possible that they are also officers and professionals, and in the near future we will have to form one defense force.

[APLA Commander David Romero] Yes, there is political will, more especially on the part of the PAC, and I

believe on the part of the ANC there's also that political will. That's why we are confident that we will ultimately reach a solution in our country.

[BBC announcer] They graduated early. Four months' training was squeezed into three to be ready in time for the elections. These are the elite—future senior officers who will command key posts and confront the difficult task of integrating soldiers, their former enemies.

[Constantine Chiwange of the Zimbabwe Defense Force] Working with members of the past regime is not a problem, as long as they have accepted change, and they accept the fact that a black majority rule is inevitable. That is not a problem at all. And of course, once they have outgrown racism, that's not a problem.

[BBC announcer] Many white Zimbabwean soldiers fled their ranks after independence in 1980, taking their valuable experience with them. One lesson the Zimbabwean trainers have taught the South Africans is how to rebuild that knowledge. [end recording]

Western Cape Peacekeeping Force Completes Training

MB1104074194 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 11 Apr 94

[Text] The National Peacekeeping Force members based at Koeberg in the Western Cape have completed their training five days ahead of schedule. They are to take a week's leave before starting duty.

A spokesman for the force said the contingent was just over a thousand-strong and would be deployed a week before the election. The force is made up of former MK [Umkhonto we Sizwe—Spear of the Nation, ANC military wing] cadres, and members of the Defense Force and the police.

NPKF 'Blue Berets' To Deploy 'This Week'

MB1004092294 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 10 Apr 94 p 1

[Report by Peter De Ionno]

[Text] The "Blue Berets" of the National Peacekeeping Force [NPKF] are to be deployed in township battle zones this week. On Tuesday [11 April], 1,300 members of Battalion 2 of the NPKF will leave the De Brug training camp near Bloemfontein for the East Rand, where they will take over from the SADF's [South African Defense Force] Group 41. Another 2,000 peacekeepers will be deployed from the base after further training. Other NPKF troops, being evaluated after their initial training at Koeberg near Cape Town, are expected to be sent to Natal in the last week of this month.

One of the three senior officers dismissed from the NPKF earlier this week, Captain Johan Loots, said he would begin legal steps tomorrow to challenge his sacking. The NPKF dismissed the officer for allegedly arranging an

unauthorised media visit to the De Brug camp and dealing with the media without approval. Captain Loots, a media liaison officer seconded from the SAP [South African Police], said he had been made a scapegoat "because the NPKF has had negative publicity". "I always acted within the code of conduct," he said.

NPKF liaison officer Major Muff Anderson said certain media statements had "created antagonism between the troops and the TEC [Transitional Executive Council]". Colonel Duma Mduyana, NPKF chief of staff, and Lieutenant-Colonel George Sibanyoni, former commander of Battalion 1, were also relieved of their duties on April 5 after NPKF commander Major-General Gabriel Ramushwana was informed of court cases pending against them.

Colonel Mduyana is facing a charge of drunken driving in an NPKF vehicle in Johannesburg on March 20. Colonel Sibanyoni was charged with culpable homicide after the NPKF vehicle he was driving was involved in a fatal accident in Mamelodi on the weekend of March 11-13.

Further on Regional Deployments

MB1104202994 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 11 Apr 94

[Excerpt] The Inkatha Freedom Party has expressed strong opposition to the deployment of members of the ANC's military wing as part of the National Peacekeeping Force. Units of the force arrived in the Witwatersrand over the weekend and will be deployed in Thokoza and Katlehong, among others.

[Begin SABC reporter Andries van Zyl recording] At De Brug outside Bloemfontein, where the major part of the peacekeeping force is being trained, Television News was refused admission. We were told that instructions have been received that no news teams are to be allowed in as the force is going through final preparations before deployment. The seven companies of about 1,800 men who have passed the training evaluation will be the first to be deployed. The pilot group was deployed in the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] last week, but today there was some uncertainty as to whether all the seven companies will be sent there. Latest information is that the main force will leave De Brug by Wednesday and be deployed on Thursday. The five companies who have failed the evaluation are in the meantime being retrained. According to initial planning they will begin their duties next week. [end recording]

[Begin recording] [SABC reporter Jessica Pitchford] East of Johannesburg residents of Katlehong and Thokoza are growing accustomed to the soldiers in blue who arrived in the area at the weekend. The South African Defense Force [SADF] will withdraw from the area this week, after which the new peacekeeping force will begin patrolling the area. Members of the new force were being shown the ropes today by the defense force. [passage omitted] [end recording]

IFP Condemns Peacekeeping Force Deployment*MB1204063094 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2047 GMT 11 Apr 94*

[Text] Johannesburg April 11 SAPA—The Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) East Rand region has condemned the deployment of National Peacekeeping Force members in the region. "Their deployment in the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] areas, especially in Katlehong and Thokoza, is uncalled for," organizer Thabani Dlamini said in a statement.

"We believe it is a force that is set to wipe out all those who do not obey the instructions of the National Party and the African National Congress. This is not a solution to our problem..."

Hostel Residents To Use 'Own Military' for Protection*MB0904130494 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1224 GMT 9 Apr 94*

[Report by E Oelofse]

[Text] Johannesburg April 9 SAPA—The National Hostel Residents Association [Nahora] says that from today it will be deploying its "own military" at hostels throughout South Africa and that the South African Defence Force [SADF] will "no longer be welcome at the hostels". In a telephone statement to SAPA on Saturday [9 April], Nahora spokesman Thulani Simon Mlotshwa said the decision had been taken because of events on March 28 in Johannesburg where Zulus were "butchered by Umkhonto We Sizwe [Spear of the Nation, ANC armed wing] members who were assisted by security forces".

Moreover, hostels had been raided after the March 28 massacre but not the African National Congress Johannesburg HQ which building had been at the centre of the violence, Mr Mlotshwa noted. "This, proves the partiality and bias of the so-called security forces," he said.

On Friday the East Rand Buyafuthi hostel was targeted by SADF troops who allegedly shot and killed Inkatha Freedom Party leader Jeff Sibiya, who, said Mr Mlotshwa, was involved in promoting peace in the area.

With this in mind, Nahora had decided it would be better to deploy its own military structures in defence of hostels and hostel residents "From today our enemies had better be on their guard because we will be replying to all letters sent to us. We cannot sit with our arms folded while our heels are being bitten by mice."

Prominent IFP Youth Leader Killed in Shootout*MB0804172194 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1600 GMT 8 Apr 94*

[Text] A prominent IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] youth leader, Mr. Jeff Sibiya, was killed in a shootout between

the defense force and hostel residents at Katlehong early this morning. Coetzee Zietsman and cameraman Cedric Muller filed this report:

[Begin recording] [Zietsman] Trouble broke out in Katlehong early this morning. Two people died in a shootout between the defense force and residents of the Buyafuthi hostel. Soldiers raided the hostel in search of weapons. They were allegedly fired upon and returned fire. Jeff Sibiya of the IFP Youth League died here and according to the SADF [South African Defense Force] he was caught in the crossfire. Troops urged upset residents to remain calm, but the message wasn't well received. The situation remained tense and soldiers kept a strong presence. Later Mr. Themba Khoza, the Transvaal organizer of the IFP, arrived on the scene to assess the situation and to talk to hostel dwellers. Weapons were carried openly. Mr. Khoza rejected the SADF's version of the incident.

[Khoza] It is not just untrue, but lies.

[Zietsman] Colonel C.P. du Toit, defense force commander in the area does not agree.

[Du Toit in Afrikaans] My facts are that shots were fired on troops and we returned fire in a disciplined manner. [end recording]

HRC Reports Deaths From Political Violence Double*MB1004202694 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1940 GMT 10 Apr 94*

[Report by M Merten]

[Text] Johannesburg April 10 SAPA—Five hundred and fifty two people died in politically related violence during March, reversing a seven month-long downward trend, the latest Human Rights Commission [HRC] report said on Sunday [10 April]. It was more double the 245 deaths recorded in February and also the fourth highest monthly death rate since the HRC began monitoring politically related violence in 1990.

The HRC recorded 640 incidents of political violence, compared with February's figure of 361. Nearly half of this year's total of 1,529 incidents took place in March.

The death toll in Natal in March increased by 73 percent to 31 deaths compared to February. This was "the most concerning element of this month's figure as it is the only region in which high levels of ongoing violence are occurring", the report said.

The HRC recorded 4,139 deaths since the election date was announced in July 1993 and 13,464 deaths since July 1990.

The number of injuries has increased more than three times from 302 in February to 1,053 in March.

The 643 political arrests were made in March. This was the highest number of arrests during the past 18 months, excluding August 1993. The figure was inflated by the arrest of 405 prison warders taking part in an illegal gathering, the report said.

The Bophuthatswana uprising, the Zulu royalist march through Johannesburg on March 28 and prisoners' protests contributed to the high figures, according to the report.

34 Killed in kwaZulu/Natal Over Weekend

MB1104135694 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1304 GMT 11 Apr 94

[Text] Durban April 11 SAPA—The kwaZulu Police [KZP] on Monday [11 April] reported 10 weekend murders in the homeland while the SA Police [SAP] in Natal reported at least 24 deaths, pushing the violence toll in kwaZulu/Natal since Friday to at least 34. The number of reported killings in the province since the state of emergency was declared on March 31 now stands at at least 167.

Most deaths have been politically linked, while some have resulted from ordinary crime.

The SAP on Monday afternoon reported three further killings in separate weekend attacks in Ladysmith's Ezakheni township. In total, four people were killed there since Friday.

The KZP, meanwhile, reported 10 killings in kwaZulu—most in townships south of Durban. Two people were also killed in a taxi dispute in the Nongoma area of kwaZulu, said the kzp.

Reports indicated violence was widespread in Natal at the weekend.

Among the victims were three people who were shot dead in the North Coast area of Stanger on Friday night when gunmen opened fire on pedestrians. Two people were injured. The dead were named as Nanthani Mbonambi, Lizwe Gcaleke and Walter Magwaza. The motive for the attack appeared to be political, police said.

KwaMashu and Inanda remained flashpoints of violence in areas north of Durban.

Police said three suspected robbers were caught by community members and stabbed to death in the Amawoti area of Inanda on Sunday. Local police said a man was shot dead in nearby J section of kwaMashu while a man was fatally shot at the township's Tembalihle railway station on Sunday.

Financial Rand Plunges to Lowest Level

MB1104204694 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1713 GMT 11 Apr 94

[Text] Johannesburg Apr 11 SAPA—South Africa's foreign investment unit, the financial rand, plunged to its

worst level and the commercial rand followed suit in a bruising day's trade Monday [11 April]. The finrand, an indicator of foreign confidence in the country, rapidly slid to R[Rand]5.7150 to the U.S. dollar, crashing 77 cents or 16 per cent from its pre-week-end closing level of R4.9200.

Traders said international investors took an extremely gloomy view of the failed summit between the country's political leaders which ended late Friday. "All hell broke loose. Just as we thought it was finding its bottom, it fell further," a trader lamented.

"In the run up to the elections, the finrand is going to head lower. Particularly, the situation in Natal seems to prevent free voting and in fact it's likely to be a bloody confrontation."

The finrand's previous worst level was recorded in August 1986 when it breached R5.5500 to the greenback after the then President P.W. Botha's security crack-down and failure to embrace reform.

Another trader said the bleak statements issued by President F.W. de Klerk, African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela, Inkatha chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi and King Goodwill Zwelethini after the Friday summit "initially got the ball rolling with offshore investors taking an extremely bearish view of the outcome of the meeting".

Rumours sprung up on the currency market of a large disinvestment order, and coupled with a reluctance by market participants to be short of dollars pummelled the investment unit even lower, dealers noted.

The bearish sentiment spilled over into the commercial rand market as importers rushed to buy foreign currency requirements in anticipation of the rand weakening further.

The rand plunged to a record low of R3.6148 before regaining some composure to close at R3.5928 from Friday's R3.5525 close.

The local unit was not helped by a stronger U.S. dollar on world markets, as it added to the uncertain waters the SA economy would wade through before April 26—the election date.

A dealer said that there had been no sign of Reserve Bank intervention in either the commercial or financial rand.

Reserve figures released ahead of the week-end indicated the bank had little resources to continue to prop up the rand.

Analysts said the foreign exchange reserve figures showed the Reserve Bank in fact had to borrow on its foreign "overdrafts".

Afrikaner Resistance Movement on Currency Collapse*MB1704113594 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1105 GMT 12 Apr 94***[Report by G. van Oudtshoorn]**

[Text] Johannesburg April 12 SAPA—South Africa was on the brink of becoming southern Africa's newest "basket case banana republic", the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Resistance Movement—AWB] said on Tuesday [12 April]. The AWB's finance committee said in a statement it was not surprised by the collapse of the financial and commercial rand as the AWB had predicted this in a statement several weeks ago.

"It is significant that the sale of Kruger Rands has increased by 1,000 per cent over the past few months. This has been caused by the liberals of big business, despite their apparent communist sympathies, suddenly taking fright at the policies which they have been propagating all along," the statement said.

"They simply preach one thing and practise another. The flight of capital out of this country is horrendous. We now predict a further fall in the Rand [R], both financial and commercial, as we slip deeper into the financial abyss."

The AWB said that with debts of R209 billion, South Africa was on the verge of becoming "another third world (if not a 'no world') tin pot banana republic, ignored and laughed at by the civilised world".

The Boer people had to "get rid of this government and once again make our fatherland a home for our children. If this does not happen, our children will suffer a fate too ghastly to contemplate".

SACOB to Businesses: Plan for 'Worst Case Scenario'*MB0804114494 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1125 GMT 8 Apr 94***[By Sean Feely]**

[Text] Johannesburg April 8 SAPA—The SA Chamber of Business [SACOB] has alerted its 40,000 member enterprises to set up contingency plans in the run up to and after the April elections, SACOB legal affairs Director Ken Warren said on Friday [8 April].

Speaking in Johannesburg, Mr Warren said businesses should plan for a "worst case scenario", in view of the social turmoil and violence which has gripped the country ahead of its first all race polls. SACOB tentatively defined the worst case as a scenario in which the level of violence rises to a point that damages business property and the security of staff.

The chamber sent in early March a circular advising all its members to bolster and check their provisions with

regard to security, fire-fighting equipment, communication networks and the supply of essential production materials.

Mr Warren said business had also set up day-to-day communication channels with the civil protection authorities in each area to monitor potential flashpoints.

Violence has escalated, specifically in Natal-kwaZulu, ahead of the poll scheduled for April 26-28. More than 130 people have been killed in Natal-kwaZulu since the imposition of a state of emergency in the province on March 31.

More than 50 people were killed in central Johannesburg and neighbouring areas in late March in confrontations during a Zulu protest march, disrupting many companies and threatening the safety of staff working in the central business district. An accountant died after being hit by bullets while working on his personal computer in his downtown office. The pc had been situated near a first floor window.

The turmoil has raised fears in the business community that plant, equipment, raw materials and products could be damaged or destroyed, as well as employees wounded or even killed. "Planning and precautionary measures should commence immediately... Great care will have to be taken to prevent or minimise unnecessary anxiety or panic among employees," the SACOB circular advised.

It recommended that plans be implemented to ensure the safety of employees travelling to and from work, and it could be necessary to house key personnel on the business premises. "Vehicle hijacking can be expected to increase, with freight vehicles and combis as likely specific targets, as a result of inter alia, pressure to transport voters to polling booths."

In addition, the chamber urged enterprises to plan for power disruptions, and the provision of essential supplies of water, raw materials, food and fuels.

Mr Warren said SACOB hoped a worst case scenario would not arise, but it made prudent business sense to be prepared for any eventuality.

ANC Presses For Foreign Boycott of Air Show*MB0804154594 Johannesburg WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN in English 8-14 Apr 94 p 4***[Report by Stephen Laufer]**

[Text] At least one major European aircraft manufacturer has withdrawn from this month's Johannesburg air show, Aviation Africa '94, after direct intervention of ANC military chief Joe Modise. Several other companies, including French aircraft builders and a Swiss manufacturer, have considered cancelling their stands at the event.

British Aerospace [BAe] said it would not participate in the continent's premier air exhibition because Modise

"made quite clear" to the Company's South African representative that "an exhibition of defence equipment would break the United Nations arms embargo" against South Africa, which is still in place. BAe was planning to show its Hawk jet trainer system, of which it has sold close to 800 aircraft to the U.S. Navy, the Zimbabwean, Kenyan, and other air forces worldwide. Aware that the South African Air Force is currently investigating potential replacements for its aging Impala trainer, the company was keen to show its system at the bi-annual air salon.

Buying the Hawk, argues BAe, would allow Atlas Aircraft Corporation and Denel to pitch for maintenance work for other African air forces. BAe was to have displayed a full-scale model of the Hawk, said the company's representative in South Africa, Robbie Roberts. "But of course we were in a bit of a predicament when the good Modise said forget the future if you come to this show."

Modise is widely tipped to play a major role in military affairs in future, either as minister of defence or chief of the defence force. In either positions, he would be key to any large-scale procurement decisions, including the purchase of jet trainers. Observers have expressed surprise at Modise's apparent determination to see the arms embargo adhered to, despite its imminent demise. But ANC spokesperson Gill Marcus explained that the organisation felt "that South Africa's policy on arms should only be looked at once the UN embargo has been lifted". That will happen only after the elections.

Other European manufactures were also approached, via their embassies in Pretoria. According to French sources, the first call from Modise was rather unspecific and seemed to suggest the ANC was opposed to Aviation Africa '94 as a whole. The embassy was told "it would be insensitive to be represented at the air show", without being told specifically whether this referred to civil or military participation in the event. A subsequent letter from foreign affairs chief Thabo Mbeki said there had been a misunderstanding, and that civil aircraft were welcome. But French manufacturers, including Airbus Industrie, Aerospatiale, and Eurocopter France, met in Paris early this week to consider withdrawing completely from the show. It is understood they agreed to participate, showing only civilian aircraft.

Swiss manufacturer Pilatus, which produces short take-off spotter aircraft and recently sold replacements for the obsolete Harvard trainer to the SAAF [South African Air Force], is also rumoured to be considering withdrawing from the air show after an approach from Modise. Aviation Africa '94 organiser Lynn Brown said she had been in touch with the ANC's foreign affairs department, which had "expressed support for the show, but asked us to remind all participants of the UN arms embargo".

But press information issued by the organisers still refers to "a number of local and international exhibitors"

which "will be exhibiting military hardware, including Denel's Rooivalk [red falcon]".

Czech manufacturer Aero, which built MiG fighters until 1972 for the Warsaw Pact air forces and which currently has light attack aircraft in its manufacturing programme, is featured in publicity material for Aviation Africa '94.

Survey Details Population Growth in Regions

MB1104094094 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0855
GMT 11 Apr 94

[Report on population growth issued by the South African Institute of Race Relations on the SAPA PR Wire Service]

[Text] The population in South Africa is not growing as fast as it was, 57 percent is urbanised, and the country's education levels are improving slowly. Cape Town, in the meantime, has become one of the fastest growing cities in Africa.

These trends emerge from statistics supplied by the latest [South African Institute of] Race Relations survey. The survey, recording the results of the most recent census, shows that between 1986 and 1991 the population of South Africa (excluding the 'independent' homelands) grew at an average rate of 1.9 percent. A year, compared with 2.3 percent. Between 1980 and 1985.

Nevertheless, by the year 2018 the country's population will be close to 80m [million], the maximum number of people South Africa's water and other resources can support.

In 1993 the total population (including the ten homelands) was 40.3m, according to an Urban Foundation estimate quoted in the survey.

Key projections, recorded in the survey, indicate that by 2010, 69 percent (33.2m) of the total African population will live in urban areas and 31 percent (15.2m) in rural areas. This means that some 22m additional people will have to be provided for in urban areas by 2010.

By 2000 the population of Natal will comprise 23 percent of the total South African population, of which 54 percent will be living in the Durban area. With an average growth rate for its African population of more than 13 percent a year between 1982 and 1992, Cape Town is one of the fastest growing cities in Africa. The African population of Cape Town more than trebled between 1982 and 1992 from 200,000 in 1982 to more than 900,000 in 1992—an increase of 350 percent.

Despite widespread school disruptions, the survey records that the proportion of the population with standard six or more increased from 32.6 percent in 1985 to 37.4 percent in 1991. Those with some form of post-matric education increased from 3 percent in 1985 to 3.7 percent in 1991.

The survey notes, however, that 3m people over the age of 18 (10 percent of the population) have no schooling at all, while 1.4m (14 percent of the population of school-going age) are not at school.

The survey records that Zulu, Afrikaans and northern Sotho are the most widely spoken home languages in the country and the majority of South Africans are Christians. Of these the largest proportion (5.4m people) belong to African independent churches, followed by the Dutch Reformed Church (3.2m people) and the Roman Catholic Church (2.3m people).

According to the World Bank, the survey notes, the pattern of urbanised land in South Africa is contributing to the inefficiencies of its cities. This includes the spatial separation of (former) black and white cities, the high concentration of jobs and services in (former) white areas, and the location of high-density, low-income areas on the fringe of the cities.

Recommended solutions include increasing the densities of residential areas (which would require a change in current land-use zoning regulations) and concentrating settlements around urban centres.

Statistics Office: More Emigrants than Immigrants

MB1104172294 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1600 GMT 11 Apr 94

[Text] People are still leaving the country in greater numbers than they are entering it. Figures released by the Central Statistical Services in Pretoria show that more than 1,200 people had emigrated from South Africa in January, compared with 433 in January last year. The number of people immigrating to South Africa dropped from 784 in January last year to 484 in the same month this year. Most of the people leaving South Africa tended to head for England, New Zealand, or Australia.

Mercenaries in Angola Said Threatened With Death

MB0904102694 Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans 7 Apr 94 p 4

[Report by Nick Bezuidenhout]

[Text] Mercenaries serving in the controversial company Executive Outcomes have reportedly been threatened with death should they "speak out" about the war they are conducting with the Angolan MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] government against the rebel group, UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola]. The men, mostly former soldiers of the South African Defense Force or former members of Koevoet [Crowbar; Namibia police counter-insurgency unit], returned to South Africa at the beginning of this year when they found they were not only supposed to train Angolan soldiers, but also fight against

UNITA. The operation in Angola is believed to be under the command of former members of the Civil Cooperation Bureau [CCB].

Executive Outcomes is alleged to be hiring former South African soldiers under the pretext of training soldiers in Angola and guarding the oil refineries. They receive salaries of between 7,300 and 14,000 rands, paid in U.S. dollars.

Eben Barlow, Nico Palm, and Lafras Luitingh are among the people running Executive Outcomes. Mr. Barlow is the director, and Mr. Palm is the financial manager. Mr. Luitingh, former CCB member, was the "handler" of Mr. Ferdi Barnard, a former CCB member accused of having killed human rights activist, David Webster.

Reliable sources have disclosed to BEELD that the men employed by Executive Outcomes heard at the beginning of January that they had to fight against UNITA as well. A group of about 20 refused to carry out the instruction and were sent back to South Africa. Another group was also sent back about three weeks later because they had also refused.

It is also alleged they were told that they would be "eliminated in a natural manner" should they talk about what is going on in Angola.

A Namibian newspaper reports that UNITA itself had said that it had shot dead 12 South African mercenaries. One of them was Lieutenant Steyn Marais, who had grown up in Namibia and served five years in the South African Defense Force's reconnaissance commando.

Company Denies Involvement

MB1104074294 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 11 Apr 94

[Text] A South African security company says it has identified one of its employees in a photograph of three men apparently shot dead in Angola by UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] soldiers.

The manager of the company, Mr. (Levras Laiting) said in an interview with the radio program "Monitor," that he'd recognized the man in a photograph which had appeared in the BEELD newspaper. The photograph's caption referred to mercenaries. Mr. (Laiting) denied that his employees were mercenaries.

Government Condemns Activities

MB1204160494 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1505 GMT 12 Apr 94

[From the "Newswrap" program]

[Text] The government has strongly condemned the involvement of South Africans in the Angolan civil war. Foreign Minister Pik Botha told Lillian Straubach that the situation could endanger the country's international relations.

[Begin recording] [Botha] The government is in principle against the recruitment of South Africans for participation in war or conflict in other countries. There is no way that the citizens of a country will not be associated with that country, and very often with the government. That means that, without the government having had the opportunity to decide what is in its interests, in the country's interests, citizens are recruited, and those citizens then participate in a conflict within another country, between parties in that country, which is that country's problem, and it naturally endangers relations.

[Straubach] Now is the government doing anything about this? Can the government do anything about the situation?

[Botha] Yes, we issued, regularly, statements. I remember quite a number of statements last year, and even the year before, when we were accused of either, you know, acquiescing in secret flights, supplying UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] with equipment and fuel. I remember what a lot of headaches we had to endure as a result of suspicion that we were continuing to supply UNITA with arms and equipment, fuel and ammunition. The matter was raised, at one stage, by the Angolan representative to the United Nations, and I had to do a lot of explaining, and my department called together all the private sector aircraft companies in this country, and instructed them and requested them not to engage in any activity of that nature.

[Straubach] Now this bunch seems to be supporting the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola].

[Botha] Yes. We are even-handed. We are against participation by South African citizens, or we are against the use of South African territory for launching any activity in any of the states surrounding us or, for that matter, any other state in the world with whom we have relations. [end recording]

South African Press Review for 11 Apr
MB1104134294

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

'Other Means' Needed To Secure kwaZulu Election Cooperation—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 11 April in a page-10 editorial says the summit at Skukuza between State President de Klerk, ANC President Mandela, Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini, and Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi on 8 April "was a total failure." Zwelithini and Buthelezi "were at least consistent: they reissued direct challenges to the electoral process." Nelson Mandela "was clearly angry, but he stopped short of spelling out what should be done to ensure that those in the kwaZulu region who wish to vote are able to do so, and those who

wish to stay away are afforded the same freedom of individual choice. That, after all, is what the dispute is about (it is not about the IFP's participation, which is its own business), and President de Klerk's attempt to claim progress where there was none merely heightened the danger." Attempts to "woo" King Zwelithini "away from the IFP's hard-line stance finally failed, and other means to secure co-operation must now be sought. Either Buthelezi must give a genuine assurance that his administration will co-operate with the Independent Electoral Commission, or the Government and Transitional Executive Council will have to consider the grave option of taking responsibility for an area which is, after all, part and parcel of South Africa."

BUSINESS DAY

ANC, IFP Not Serious About Political Solution—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 11 April in its page-6 editorial says the four-leader summit at Skukuza on 8 April "did nothing to affirm that either the ANC or the Inkatha Freedom Party may seriously be seeking a political solution before the conflict settles into a brutal test of strength even uglier than that which has cost 20,000 lives over the past 10 years." The ANC made a "seemingly generous offer" to King Zwelithini regarding his status and powers. The proposal offers to Zulu royalty "an esteem and traditional powers compatible with the status of royalty in any modern democracy." However the ANC proposal is "marred" by the fact that it is "obviously a final, shallow and cynical attempt to divide the king and Buthelezi." BUSINESS DAY is "bemused" by the ANC's reluctance to make concessions. "After all, if Inkatha is so weak in terms of popular support that it can be 'crushed', as most ANC strategists seem to believe, then the ANC would presumably win a regional poll." However, the election "must, and will go ahead," even if it "will not, of course, resolve the conflict." "At the same time, the election may clear the air a little. Inkatha's demand that the poll be postponed will no longer be an obstacle. And when he is stripped of the formal trappings of office, this may bring home to Buthelezi at last the futility of his boycott of the negotiating process." The election "is going ahead," and Buthelezi "warns that his supporters are more angry than ever before; he can probably expect the detention of the more militant of those supporters as security forces seek to protect lives and property."

SOWETAN

Failed Leaders' Summit Makes Bloodshed Unavoidable—Referring to the "failed summit" in Skukuza on 8 April Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 11 April says: "State President F. W. de Klerk, ANC president Mr Nelson Mandela, IFP President Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi and Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini have left to a technical committee what they failed to do—reach an accord on the future of the Zulu monarchy, free and fair elections in kwaZulu-Natal and an end to the bloodshed in the province." SOWETAN believes the IFP's "short-term tactic is to make the poll impossible in

kwaZulu and the rest of Natal and in the long term use the Zulu royal house as leverage. Against this backdrop, more bloodshed is unavoidable and the options are limited. More troops will have to be poured into Natal to at least contain the violence. A possible revolt within the Ulundi laager by dissident IFP members and kwaZulu civil servants is the only factor likely to influence events before the elections. In the meantime, the country must brace itself for the worst."

South African Press Review for 12 Apr

MB1204134094

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 11 April in its page-6 editorial urges the four summit leaders, President de Klerk, ANC President Nelson Mandela, Zulu King Zwelithini, and Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi respectively, to "rethink" their positions on kwaZulu/Natal "with greater urgency." "Mr Mandela wants a further meeting with the king, but he will have to offer more than he has suggested so far. As for Chief Buthelezi, he should know that an ANC-dominated government intends to finish him off after the election when kwaZulu will no longer exist as an entity." Buthelezi should "rather take part, even at this 11th hour, in the poll than have to fight a post-election battle from a weakened position. The situation is a mess—a bloody mess—and nobody has the ability or determination to rescue kwaZulu/Natal from it."

THE STAR

TEC Increase of Police Allowances Prudent—"The anticipated decision by the TEC [Transitional Executive

Council] to nearly treble the daily allowance paid to policemen during the election period is prudent rather than profligate," notes a page-12 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 12 April. "Policemen, frequently abused as 'oppressors' by radicals, are if anything exposed to greater dangers than members of the Defence Force and Peacekeeping Force. Glaring disparities in salaries cannot be justified." THE STAR also notes that Nelson Mandela has "begun to urge the public to co-operate with the SADF [South African Defense Force] and the SAP [South African Police]. He includes the SAP when he praises the security forces." THE STAR believes that rogue policemen should be removed, but that "the SAP as a whole deserves more than abuse and inadequate pay-cheques."

BUSINESS DAY

ANC 'Indifferent' to Flight of Investment Capital—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY warns in a page-10 editorial on 12 April that the collapse of the financial and commercial rands "was not a temporary occurrence that can safely be ignored." "Television images of tanks rumbling into Natal's kraals and of Zulu royalists being shot dead outside Shell House help underscore the world's belief that we are drifting towards civil war. While that impression remains, the outward flight of foreign and South African investment capital will not abate." Meanwhile, "the ANC, our next ruling party, is distracted by its drive to annihilate its political opponents and is apparently indifferent to the likely effects of its current actions and promises on South Africa's long-term economic health. Vague affirmations of economic rectitude are no longer adequate. If the past weeks' damage to investor confidence is to be repaired, unequivocal commitments are needed to economic and political policies that investors find comfortable."

Angola

UN Envoy Beye Meets With dos Santos in Luanda

MB1104141194 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 11 Apr 94

[Text] Alioune Blondin Beye, special representative of the UN secretary general in Angola, is still in Luanda. He has been informing Jose Eduardo dos Santos, Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] president, of matters pertaining to his meeting with UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali in Geneva.

Speaking in Luanda yesterday, UN Special Representative Blondin Beye reiterated the appeals that have been made by the UN secretary general concerning an end to the Angolan armed conflict, so that the two sides can calmly negotiate peace. This appeal comes at a time when UN sources in Lusaka have confirmed that the MPLA-PT is indeed involved in a military offensive.

UNITA Negotiator Comments on Peace Talks

MB1004131694 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 10 Apr 94

[Text] When the talks resume in Lusaka, the electoral process will certainly be concluded. The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] says there should be an amendment in the electoral law and a change in the composition of the National Electoral Council. It wants a more active role by the United Nations and UNITA in this organ. Jorge Alicerces Valentim, UNITA information secretary and chief negotiator, says on the issue:

[Begin Valentim recording] The UNITA delegation has prepared and delivered to the UN representative a document containing its views on the conclusion of the electoral process, which are an innovation in that they give the United Nations the right to help the electoral commission prepare for the election. There is also the need to alter the electoral law concerning the counting of votes at the polling booths, and to ensure significant UNITA participation in all the electoral process. When we talk of elections, we are assuming there will be peace in Angola. Afterward, can the elections be held. [end recording]

Paradoxically in Angola, the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party has intensified its air raids against civilian targets.

[Begin Valentim recording] However, while we are preparing peace in Lusaka, very alarming reports from Huambo say that yesterday as of 1000 [0900 GMT] there were massive air raids against the city of Huambo, in which dozens of people died and a number of houses were completely destroyed. The government aircraft dropped every kind of bomb on Huambo residents. We believe that this intensification of war in Angola does not

meet the wishes of the Angolan people or the expectations of the international community.

The UNITA delegation once more reiterates that it is willing to continue with the talks. It will remain in Lusaka, but it appeals to the international community, the UN Security Council, and observer countries to firmly condemn this intensification of war and the government's air raids. [end recording]

Views Conditions for New Elections

MB1104123894 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 11 Apr 94

[Text] The Angolan peace talks, which went into recess last week, are likely to resume tomorrow. This has been disclosed by Conde [as heard], assistant to UN Special Representative Alioune Blondin Beye. That UN official also said that there is no danger that the talks might collapse. He expressed concern, however, about continuing military clashes in general, and in particular about bombardments by the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party, MPLA-PT air force against cities controlled by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA.

It is noteworthy that the team led by Faustino Muteka, which surprisingly left the Zambian capital last week, has now been back in Lusaka since yesterday. When the Angolan peace talks resume tomorrow, they will be focusing on the issue of the second round of presidential elections. This has been disclosed by a UN source quoted by the Portuguese Broadcasting Corporation, RDP.

Meanwhile, UNITA Information Secretary Dr. Jorge Valentim has said today that the second round of presidential elections will depend on three indispensable factors of a material, psychological, and political nature. He noted that the second round of presidential elections will be held when the country has achieved stability and the administrative sector is ready to provide equal service to all people, irrespective of where they may live or the party they support. It is necessary that the people experience security so that all political parties can go openly about their political work.

For the second round of presidential elections, UNITA is demanding that the former National Electoral Council, CNE, be scrapped. UNITA has also demanded parity with the government in the future CNE.

Moura Urges UN To Adopt Firmer Stand Against UNITA

MB1004204894 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 10 Apr 94

[Text] Foreign Minister Venancio de Moura feels the UN Security Council must assume a firmer stand against the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] so that it can implement its resolutions.

[Begin Moura recording] We have been observing that [words indistinct]. The stands of each party in Angola are now well known. The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] is solely to blame for the crisis facing our country. This being the case, the UN Security Council should be able to assume a firmer stand against it to ensure that it implements its resolutions. What is more, [words indistinct] giving it authority to maintain world peace and security. [end recording]

UNITA Warns Oil Companies Against Assisting MPLA

MB1004155094 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 10 Apr 94

[Text] The oil companies financing the armed forces of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT], backed by mercenaries, must stop doing so, unless they want to see their interests set ablaze. This warning comes from the Armed Forces Command of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] in Soyo region, which has been closely following the concentration of troops and logistical equipment in Cabinda to carry out attacks on Soyo. The source said the situation still remains under control.

Thousands Reported Killed in UNITA-Held Area

MB0904142694 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1100 GMT 9 Apr 94

[Text] At least 2,000 Angolan civilians and troops have been killed in UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola]-held Soyo since a government offensive began there three weeks ago. Witnesses from neighboring Cabinda, where many Soyo residents have fled, said the Angolan Air Force began bombing UNITA positions in the north western oil base last year. The Angolan authorities reported that heavy fighting was continuing for control of the southern Huila region and Moxico in eastern Angola, but they remained tightlipped about the military situation in Soyo.

Angola was plunged back into a long-running post independence civil war after UNITA lost a United Nations supervised general election in September 1992.

UNITA Accuses Government of Shelling Huambo

LD0904224794 Lisbon Radio Renascenca in Portuguese to Europe 2200 GMT 9 Apr 94

[Text] [Announcer] Despite the ongoing Angolan peace talks, we are receiving reports of further bombardments. UNITA is accusing the government troops of firing on Huambo again. The spokesman for the UNITA delegation in Lusaka, Jorge Valentim, has just told us what happened:

[Valentim] There was heavy bombardment by the government air force from 1000 hours [0900 GMT] yesterday, in an unexpected, irrational and blind way. Bombs were dropped everywhere in waves, on houses. Many houses disappeared...

[Unidentified correspondent, interrupting] Have the government armed forces or the Angolan Government acknowledged these renewed attacks?

[Valentim] Well, there is no way they can deny these attacks, because there were international observers. These had to go to the shelters too, including an American representative visiting Huambo.

[Announcer] That was UNITA spokesman in Lusaka, Jorge Valentim, speaking to us moments ago. He accuses the Angolan Armed Forces of resuming bombardments on Huambo.

UNITA Claims 91 MPLA Troops Killed in Cuchi

MB1104080294 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 11 Apr 94

[Text] The situation in the area of Menongue, Cuando Cubango Province, appears to be returning to normal after the clashes which occurred on 8 April. It is noteworthy, though, that the government forces which were dislodged from their temporary base in the vicinity of Cuelei, are now regrouping. It is not yet known whether they plan to launch yet another military offensive.

The military command for the independent area of Menongue today announced that technical preparation combat maneuvers are to be carried out over the course of this week in a bid to contain new attacks. That command also asked people in National Union for the Total Independence of Angola-controlled areas in general, and in the area of Cuchi in particular, remain calm, adding that the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola, FALA, will know how to defend the interests of the civilian population.

The Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party's adventurous plans to attack and take Cuchi District cost its People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola, FAPLA, 91 soldiers killed and 193 wounded. Major Americo, of the 14th Infantry Regiment, was among the dead.

Mozambique

Government Decree Sets Elections for 27-28 Oct

MB1204074294 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0700 GMT 12 Apr 94

[Text] A presidential decree received at NOTICIAS newspaper's news desk yesterday announces that the country's first general multiparty elections are to be held on 27 and 28 October. That newspaper says Decree 1/94 of 11 April notes that the multiparty elections are a

fundamental part of the peace process, and that all Mozambican people are involved and are called on to participate.

It also says that all Mozambicans must participate freely in the greatest act of democracy the country will have experienced over the last few years.

Opposition Supports Election Dates

MB1204113694 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0900 GMT 12 Apr 94

[Text] Samo Gudo, Mozambique United Front-Democratic Convergence Party [Fumo-PCDRN] secretary general, has expressed support for holding Mozambique's first multiparty elections on the dates set by the president of the Republic, following a proposal by the National Elections Commissions.

In an interview he granted this morning, the Fumo-PCDRN secretary general said that election dates are not the greatest source of concern to his party. He added that the most important thing is that they be held in October, as scheduled. Samo Gudo also noted that the setting of an election date will encourage the international community to make funds available to the opposition parties.

(David Amuzanda), of the Patriotic Action Front, FAP, also expressed agreement with the election dates. He conveyed, however, concern about delays in the implementation of parts of the peace process.

CNE Proposes Subsidies for Leadership, Members

MB1204075094 Maputo MEDIAFAX in Portuguese 12 Apr 94 p 1

[Unattributed article: "Subsidies: the proposal of the CNE"]

[Excerpts] (Maputo) The National Elections Commission, CNE, has just proposed subsidies for its members that are considerably higher than the salaries paid to members of government. Should the proposal be approved, CNE Chairman Dr. Brazao Mazula will get a subsidy twice the monthly salary of the president of the Republic. [passage omitted]

The following is the subsidy proposal the CNE has presented to the president of the Republic:

- CNE chairman: 8,000 contos [1 conto equals 1,000 meticals] (114 times the minimum national wage);
- deputy CNE chairman: 7,400 contos;
- members: 6,000 contos.

For the Provincial Election Commissions:

- chairmen: 4,500 contos;
- deputy chairmen: 3,400 contos.

For the District Election Commissions:

- chairman: 2,300 contos;
- deputy chairman: 1,900 contos;
- members: 1,700 contos. [passage omitted]

The following are some of the monthly salaries and benefits enjoyed by members of government:

- president of the Republic: 3,500 or 4,000 contos (we could not obtain official confirmation);
- prime minister: a basic salary of 3,000 contos, state and personal transportation, security personnel.

The representation budgets of the prime minister and of the president of the Republic have no fixed limits; the Finance Ministry ascribes a sum in accordance with the average expenses of previous years.

Ministers: 2,500 contos (there are tax deductions), plus 800 contos for representation expenses, protocol vehicle (a Mercedes Benz), personal vehicle with minimum 1,800 cc horsepower (to be paid in installments over five years), a driver (who is an employee of the relevant ministry) and an aide (who is a police officer).

The Council of Ministers has proposed the following monthly salaries for the CNE:

- The CNE chairman should get 3,000 contos, the deputy chairmen 2,600 contos, and the other members 1,100 contos. The provincial commissions would see subsidies of 500 contos for their members, 1,000 contos for the deputy chairman, and 1,500 contos for the chairman.
- For the district commissions: the chairman would get 800 contos, the deputy chairman 600 contos, and the members 200 contos each.

The CNE has 21 members. Each of the 11 provincial commissions has 19 members and the same applies to the district commissions. There will be 158 district commissions. [passage omitted]

Commentary: High Subsidies To Ravage State Budget

MB1204075394 Maputo MEDIAFAX in Portuguese 12 Apr 94 p 2

[Editorial comment: "Cyclone Nadia for the General State Budget"]

[Excerpt] (Maputo) The Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] has been preaching to the government because of the skeletal budget that has been awarded the university but, then, it goes along with a proposal for high subsidies for members of the National Elections Commission, CNE. In other words, a CNE member earns more money in two months than the amount that has been budgeted for the running of the Faculty of Economy.

The unarmed opposition has often accused the government of a lack of clarity and austerity in public spending. They are quite right. However, so far none of the three

members who represent the unarmed opposition in the CNE appears to have come forward to protest this proposal for such high subsidies and benefits.

This CNE proposal is ideal for the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo], which has 10 members in the CNE. Those 10 people will be earning fabulous salaries—particularly by comparison with the minimum wage—and Joaquim Chissano can now start saying: "look, Frelimo costs so much but the opposition, if it wins the upcoming elections, will cost three times as much."

It looks, therefore, like the CNE and its appetites may yet be the Cyclone Nadia that the General State Budget needed to become as ravaged as Nampula Province. [passage omitted]

Chissano, Dhlakama Discuss Future Army Numbers

MB0804171194 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1600 GMT 8 Apr 94

[Text] Afonso Dhlakama, Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] leader, said in Maputo today that there was a suggestion to train half the number of troops for the future Mozambique Defense Armed Forces, FADM, instead of the 30,000 men stipulated in the Rome Accord.

The Renamo leader said he had discussed the matter with President Joaquim Chissano this morning. The two men discussed the peace process, among other things. Dhlakama backed the idea, saying that so far not even a quarter of the men have been trained yet because there are neither good conditions in training camps nor financing.

Dhlakama said that countries like Italy had offered to make available instructors, military equipment, and financing, as well as to rehabilitate the training camps, but approval of the idea will depend on the technical proposals to be advanced by government and Renamo generals.

Unomoz Updates Demobilization Figures

MB1204090994 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0700 GMT 12 Apr 94

[Text] The Mozambican Government had demobilized 10,615 soldiers by 8 April. The Mozambique National

Resistance [Renamo] has only demobilized 365 men since the troop demobilization process began on 10 March.

According to a UN Operations in Mozambique report, the Renamo troops are due to start demobilizing in central Mozambique tomorrow. An as yet unspecified number of Renamo troops are due to be demobilized in Mabunde assembly area, in Sofala Province's Chibabava District.

Zimbabwe

South Africans Heading North Until After Elections

MB0804071194 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0147 GMT 8 Apr 94

[Text] Harare April 7 SAPA—About 10,000 South Africans, fearing electoral violence, have taken refuge in Zimbabwe. The mini exodus of mostly white South Africans began at the weekend and resort hotels are still full. "We will return only when the peace situation has improved," said Ms Marie Potgieter of Louis Trichardt, in the northern Transvaal. Ms Potgieter, who had set up a tent in Harare's Coronation Park camp site said: "Life is more important than the franchise."

At the weekend, usually vacant campsites north of Beit Bridge sprung up into small towns, with scores of large caravans and multi-coloured tents. "We're bursting at the seams and it's mostly South Africans who want to get away from the tension," said Ms Noreena Ellwell, manager of Goodwood Hotels, which owns hotels on the main road to the northern border and at Kariba.

Zimbabwean homes are also filling up as South African relatives and friends arrive. "I've got five families with me. At three meals a day, they're eating me out of house and home, and I've got them until well after the election," a white Harare butchery manageress said.

The South African trade mission to Zimbabwe has made arrangements for residents to vote in Harare and Bulawayo.

A curio dealer in Masvingo said a group of South Africans had parked their vehicles in a circle at the Mutirikwi National Park. "There are a circle of tents inside the ring of vehicles and a large fire in the middle. It's so strange, they've gone into laager, using fancy caravans instead of covered wagons. And to think 14 years ago it was the Rhodesians going in the other direction when (President Robert) Mugabe came to power."

Liberia

NPFL General on LPC Plans, Killing of Aid Officials

AB1104174194 Gbarnga Radio ELRL in English
1400 GMT 11 Apr 94

[Text] The deputy commander general of the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] 2d Brigade, General Patrick Walker, says the Liberia Peace Council [LPC] is planning an attack on NPFL positions in Grand Bassa County. Speaking to reporters recently, Gen. Walker said more than 60 LPC fighters were discovered in the Firestone area planning to attack NPFL positions in Harbel District in Grand Bassa. He said AFL [Armed Forces of Liberia] personnel at Firestone are masterminding the planned attack. General Walker is, meanwhile, urging civilians in the area not to panic as the situation is under control. At the same time, the Liberia Peace Council has been accused of killing relief personnel in southeast Liberia. The International Action Against Hunger based in Monrovia says the LPC killed two MSF [Medecins sans Frontieres] personnel recently in the southeast. It says the killing of the relief personnel by the LPC poses danger to relief organizations operating in the area. A spokesman for the group says the killing of the relief personnel has tampered with delivery of humanitarian assistance to thousands of people in that region.

LPC Denies Killing Workers

AB1104212194 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 11 Apr 94

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The international aid effort in Liberia continues to be hampered by the activities of rebel groups. Last week, several aid agencies including the French charity, Medecins Sans Frontieres, or MSF, accused the Liberian Peace Council of murdering two nurses in Grand Bassa County, and they expressed concern for the lack of respect being shown for humanitarian efforts. Well, today, the Liberian Peace Council's secretary general, Octavius Walker, called us up from Monrovia, and he told Josephine Hazely that he objected to the claim that they had been involved in the killing of the two MSF workers.

[Begin recording] [Walker] Sorry, it is not true. It is just designed to spoil the good reputation of the Liberian Peace Council. Since the war started, we have never killed any civilians. We have never killed any civilians, so when the story came out I went to the Medecins sans Frontieres office in Monrovia and their director showed me a copy of the release that (?reported it). They told me that it was a local newspaper that accused the Peace Council of killing the two nurses. But according to the release, no faction's name was mentioned. In fact, on that particular day, the Liberia Peace Council and the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] fought so they do not know exactly which faction killed the two nurses.

[Hazely] But it is a bit superfluous for you to say since the war started you have not killed any civilians, is it not?

[Walker] I can prove it, yes, it is true. We have never killed any civilians. Even if the NPFL fighters surrender to us, we do not kill them.

[Hazely] Why are you so sure that you did not kill the two male nurses of Medecins sans Frontieres? After all, you were fighting, it could have been you.

[Walker] I am sure my boys....[pauses] In fact we are fighting a professional fight. We do not shoot when NPFL are shooting at us. We wait till they are tired before we attack them. So my boys are professionals and I trust them.

[Hazely] Our reports say these two aid workers were killed at Compound No. 2. Now, who controls Compound No. 2?

[Walker] The Liberian Peace Council presently controls Compound No. 2.

[Hazely] Well, so, there you are. You could have killed them.

[Walker] No way. We took over 6,000 civilians from that camp and turned them over to ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] in Bassa. We have never killed any civilians.

[Hazely] All right, then. The aid agencies were generally complaining about the manner in which you are harassing and making their work completely difficult in Grand Bassa, where you are. Now why are you preventing the aid agencies from operating normally?

[Walker] For the aid agencies now going to our territory, they and myself are now negotiating. For the past two weeks, they have been inviting us to meetings and they went to my chairman, Dr. George Roley, and we have worked out modalities. Just on the 29th of last month, March, we (?carried) ECOMOG chief of staff with other members of the (?High Command) of ECOMOG. We went to Rivercess, and our territory and they saw the whole area, so we are working out modalities for the Medecins sans Frontieres to go and start their work.

[Hazely] Well, okay. Have you or have you not been stopping aid agencies from working in your areas?

[Walker] We have never stopped anybody. They came to us to talk to us to allow them to go in. We have never [words indistinct] those modalities yet. [end recording]

Nigeria

Government Criticizes Remarks by Former Official

AB0804115994 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 0600 GMT 8 Apr 94

["Text" of government statement; date not given]

[Text] The attention of the Federal Military Government has been drawn to the text of an interview granted by NEWSWATCH magazine to the former minister of communications under the immediate past military regime, retired Brigadier General David Mark, and published in the current edition of the magazine. Having carefully gone through the text, the Federal Military Government wishes to make the following statement:

1. That the said interview is wholesomely sinister and that it is part of a well funded and well organized scheme by a few disgruntled elements to destabilize government through sponsored publications of crass falsehood and deliberate blackmail about the present administration.

2. [Words indistinct] such tendentiously seditious and criminally libelous publications, the sole purpose—as has been discovered in some documents which are already in the possession of security agencies—is to set out to undermine the integrity of some members of the present leadership, and thereby discredit the administration.

3. That the government is utterly aware that part of the objectives of such allegations in [words indistinct] press interviews is to preempt the outcome of some of the current corrective measures already embarked upon by the administration, including the ongoing series of investigations into some government parastatals, especially in cases where the disgruntled members of the discredited cabal are known to have some vested interests as will be discovered later in this statement.

4. That the government is also aware that one way by which the cabal seeks to achieve the above stated objectives, as could be identified from the contents of the NEWSWATCH interview, is to instigate disaffection and undermine discipline within the Armed Forces as well as to create confusion and unnecessary anxiety among the civil populace by deliberately setting one ethnic or tribal group against another.

5. That some of the said documents that are already in the possession of security agencies have also revealed that the group has succeeded in enlisting the support of some selected media organizations which are to be used for publications of material and press interviews that would not only be deliberately criminal and libelous against some well targeted individuals in the government but would aggressively canvass the sabotage of the administration's program by actively fanning the embers of disunity in the country.

6. That the NEWSWATCH interview of a member of this [word indistinct] acclaimed clique, coming into play at this crucial and most sensitive period of this administration's tenure, clearly falls in line with the above extremely mischievous motives.

7. The Federal Military Government wishes to remind Nigerians that these are the same people whose actions, while in government, have brought the nation to its present precarious situation in which the economy was almost bled [as heard] to death through large scale corruption and barefaced looting of the nation's resources.

8. It will be recalled that Brig. Gen. David Mark, who incidentally has escaped abroad, was minister of communications between 1987 and 1990 under the immediate past military regime, and that the ministry supervising the operations of Nigerian Telecommunications-Plc, NITEL, one of the nation's prime and resourcefully endowed parastatals. It is therefore not unexpected that David Mark, like some members of his clique, should feel very much uncomfortable with the ongoing investigations being instituted by the government into the activities of NITEL and other agencies.

9. The purpose of this statement, therefore, is to alert members of the Armed Forces and the police as well as the public to be circumspect and not to be quelled by these evil machinations.

10. For avoidance of doubt, the Federal Military Government would like to warn that no amount of cowardly acts such as blackmail or mischievous propaganda by these disgruntled elements, some of whom are not courageous enough to stay at home and defend their stewardships, will deter the administration from actively pursuing its set goals to their logical conclusion.

11. The Federal Military Government, through the security agencies, is already closely monitoring the activities of these elements whose movements are also being placed under surveillance and warns that anyone found to be working towards undermining the nation's security and corporate existence will be summarily dealt with.

12. Let it be stated for the umpteenth time that much as the ongoing investigations in selected government parastatals are not geared at witch-hunting individuals, the Federal Military Government is determined to implement fully, without fear or favor, the recommendations of the probe panels.

13. The Federal Military Government is equally not unaware of the current trend whereby as a result of the declining fortunes of some media houses occasioned by the temporary downturn in the economy, some of them have made themselves cheaply accessible to criminally libelous or seditious publications for financial gains to the detriment of professional ethics and national security.

14. The administration would therefore like to repeat its earlier warning that much as it is committed to the creation of an enabling environment for an unfettered, virile press in the country, it strongly believes that freedoms should be exercised with some responsibilities.

15. For avoidance of doubt, let it be acknowledged emphatically that this administration is conscious of its responsibilities to the ordinary people of this country and it would definitely not fold its arms while some mischievous, selfish, and unpatriotic Nigerians threaten the peace and security of this great country. The gimmicks in whatever form, either through publications or other mass media channels, will be handled with all the forces at the government's disposal. Liberty is not license.

Magazine Executives Arrested

AB1104163494 Dakar PANA in English 1405 GMT
11 Apr 94

[Excerpts] Lagos, 11 Apr (PANA)—The chief executive of Nigeria's influential Lagos-based weekly news magazine, NEWSWATCH, Ray Ekpu, has been arrested along with his deputy, Yakubu Mohamed, the magazine said. An official of the publication said that Ekpu and Mohamed were arrested in Lagos and northern city of Lokoja at the weekend.

No official reason was given for their arrest by state security officials, which followed the arrest Thursday [7 April] of the magazine's editor-in-chief, Dan Agbese. The arrests are believed to be in connection with last week's NEWSWATCH interview with an official of the old administration of Gen. Ibrahim Babangida which ruled from 1985 to 1992. [passage omitted]

Some media and human rights organisations, in separate statements after Agbese's arrest, condemned the action as a new wave of media clampdown in the West African country, which is acclaimed to have one of the freest press in Africa. The organisations include the Nigerian Union of Journalists and the Nigerian Magazine Publishers Association.

"Events in the recent past have shown that unlawful harassments of media practitioners have never achieved any positive results for the government," the association said.

Agbese, Mohamed and Ekpu, left the NATIONAL CONCORD publication of millionaire Moshood Abiola in 1983 to set up NEWSWATCH, whose founding editor-in-chief, Dele Giwa was killed in a parcel bomb delivered to his Lagos home in 1986. There has been no arrest or prosecution of Dele's killers, some eight years after his slaying.

Mark on Government Reaction to Remarks

AB1204111594 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 11 Apr 94

[Interview with retired Brigadier General David Mark by Jeremy Skiss in London; date not given; from the "Focus on Africa" program—first paragraph is announcer's introduction]

[Text] The military government in Nigeria has accused a retired general of threatening the country's stability. The man at the center of the controversy is former Brigadier General David Mark, one of the officers who backed the coup which brought General Abacha to power last November. In an interview in NEWSWATCH magazine last week, Gen. Mark accused the ruling council of having a hidden agenda and of planning to stay in power for another five years instead of one year as agreed before the coup. Since the coup, Gen. Mark has been retired early from the Armed Forces and is now living in London. When he came into the studio, Jeremy Skiss put it to him that he has gone public because of bitterness over the way he had been treated by his superiors.

[Begin recording] [Mark] That certainly is not true because I don't have to be bitter about it. I haven't said anything personal against Abacha or any other person in the administration. I have simply said we agreed on a program and they should release that program and follow it religiously.

[Skiss] So do you think you were retired because you were seen as an ally of General Babangida? You were one of Babangida's boys.

[Mark] Far from that; so was Abacha, if there is anything like that. Abacha was Babangida's right-hand man. But even if that is the case, why can't this administration come up with a timetable showing when they are going to hand over. They are working on a constitutional conference; they are going to elect people into that constitutional conference; they are going to accommodate the elected members in the constitutional conference in Abuja. They haven't built the houses in Abuja yet. You don't build a house overnight. Those who are going to be elected don't even know the format of the election yet and the constitutional conference is going to be designed to stay some time before they start. At the end of that constitutional conference, we are going to have an election. There is no program, so it is common sense to see the way it is going. It doesn't take a genius to understand that.

[Skiss] The government has criticized the interview you gave to NEWSWATCH in saying it's all part of a plot to destabilize the Abacha government. Would you agree with that?

[Mark] Nobody wants to do Abacha government that favor. It will be a favor to that administration to destabilize it. Nobody wants to do them that favor. They

should be honorable enough to quit on their own. Nobody would like to do them that favor.

[Skiss] Now, since you gave the interview the editor of NEWSWATCH has been detained. What do you say to the Abacha government: Release him immediately?

[Mark] Well, this is the beginning of dictatorship and that is how dictators start. They start first by dealing with journalists. They are their first victims. I have accepted and I gave an interview. Nobody is challenging the contents of the interview I have given. People are skirting round it. The government is skirting round it. They haven't addressed one single issue that I raised in my interview because those were simple facts, the honest truth.

[Skiss] But the editor was arrested. Would you be willing to go back to Nigeria and swap places with the editor?

[Mark] I am going back on the 30th of May because my program here.... [pauses] I am going to finish what I have come to do by the 30th and I've booked a flight to go back. I certainly would not run away from Nigeria, I would be the last person to.

[Skiss] Some people would say that this interview is the beginning of your political career; your military career is now over; you are going to launch a political career. Is that right?

[Mark] I have no intention whatsoever of playing politics? I don't have that intention.

[Skiss] But you played politics before?

[Mark] I haven't. I have never played politics.

[Skiss] Well, when Abacha took over, that is what I call playing politics.

[Mark] Well, I am a patriotic Nigerian and I will go for anything that will ensure the goodness of that country so if what we did was barely to.... [pauses] I mean, was just to make sure that we got the best for Nigeria, if you call that politics, yes, but otherwise I have no desire whatsoever to go into politics. [end recording]

Senegal

President Favors Western Intervention in Rwanda

LD0904132294 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 9 Apr 94

[Interview with President Abdou Diouf by Assane Diop in Paris; date not given]

[Text] Many African heads of state have already expressed an opinion about what is going on in Rwanda. Senegalese President Abdou Diouf is visiting Paris. He told Assane Diop that he agrees with the Western intervention there.

[Begin recording] [Diouf] I favor the international community's stand against this violence and its attempt to stop it in order to allow political dialogue to start again under better circumstances.

[Diop] Do you think intervention by an international force sponsored by the United Nations, the OAU or a third country such as France is useful in situations like the one in Rwanda today?

[Diouf] I think it not only useful but absolutely necessary. It is necessary because it is obvious that those in charge on the spot cannot solve anything by themselves in the very short term. They must be helped to solve their problems. This is why I am in favor of an international solution. [end recording]

Sierra Leone

ULIMO Said Fighting RUF Rebels Near Kekema

AB1104212594 London BBC World Service in English 1830 GMT 11 Apr 94

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] And as if the situation in the war zone in Sierra Leone was not confused enough, a new factor has emerged on the side of the government forces battling the RUF [Revolutionary United Front] rebels. Alhaji Koromah, whose ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia] faction in Liberia has been torn by splits between him and another faction based in Freetown, has now taken on the RUF as well as Nii Nartey Allison reports in this telex from Monrovia.

It was confirmed here today that ULIMO is engaged in fighting inside Sierra Leone against Foday Sankoh's rebels. ULIMO leader Alhaji Koromah said today that his forces, under the command of Loseni Yamah, have set up a command post at the Sierra Leone border and are advancing toward Kekema, 10 miles inside Sierra Leone. This, said Koromah, was to open a security corridor so that Liberian refugees in Kenema could return home. Koromah said: It is a full-scale operation, and we have informed the government of Sierra Leone and the United Nations of our battle in Sierra Leone. But the situation remains confused, because later today, the Lofa Defense Force, a new faction fighting ULIMO for control of Liberia's northern Lofa County, said here that their forces have successfully dislodged Koromah's units and have secured control of the territory stretching from the Saint Paul River Bridge bordering Lofa and Bong counties to the Foya District on the Sierra Leone-Guinea access. They boasted in a statement of being in control of the administrative seats of Voinjama and the towns of Golu, Salaye, Zosa, and Konia.

Togo

Decree Establishes Dates for By-Elections

AB1104222094 Lome Radio Lome in French
1230 GMT 11 Apr 94

[Decree issued by President Gnassingbe Eyadema in Lome on 6 April]

[Text] The head of state, considering the 14 October 1992 Constitution, particularly Article 152; considering Law No. 9203 of 8 July 1992 on the Electoral Code, particularly Articles 45, 141, and 149; considering Ordinance No. 93/02 of 16 April 1993, amending and completing some provisions of the Electoral Code; considering Decree No. 93/070 of 12 June 1993 on the amendment of electoral constituencies; considering the agreement signed in Ouagadougou on 11 July 1993; considering decrees No. 16 of 25 March 1994 issued by the Supreme Court Constitutional Chamber on the joint report submitted by the Territorial Administration and Security Minister and the Secretary of State at Territorial Administration and Security in charge of electoral consultations, decrees the following:

Article 1: Legislative by-elections will be organized in the first constituency of Ogou Prefecture, in the second constituency of the Rhanou Prefecture, and the first constituency of the Wawa Prefecture, following the cancellation of legislative elections that took place on 6 and 20 February 1994 by Decrees No. 16 of 25 March 1994 and No. 17 of 1 April 1994, by the Supreme Court Constitutional Chamber.

Article 2: Voters of the three constituencies concerned in Article 1 are summoned to go the polls on 15 May 1994 to vote in the first round of legislative by-elections. In case no candidate obtains absolute majority of the votes in the concerned constituencies, a second round of election will be organized on 29 May 1994. Only the two candidates having obtained the majority of the votes in the first round will qualify to stand in this second round.

Article 3: Polling stations will open at 0700 and will close at 1800.

Article 4: The minister of territorial administration and security and the secretary of state for territorial administration in charge of electoral consultations will enforce the present decree which will be recorded and published in the official gazette of the Republic.

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